CHINA *monthly* REVIEW

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評論報

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW CHINA

. . . Gur Bakhsh Singh

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March 1953

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LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

"Old China Hand"

I am an old "China hand" and my heart is with the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

Won't it be glorious when we get this crazy old, war-torn world back on a sane peaceful basis?

H. N. L.

Texas

"Undiscernable Wars"

I am glad that the Review has mentioned Professor Needham's findings regarding bacteriological warfare. You may be pleased to know that there are many here who have told me that if they were but younger they would go to China. That is understandable. . .

I quote Michael Amrine, perhaps the most able and renowned writer on non-fiction science under his own name and, at times, in collaboration with Einstein and Urey et. al.: "It is difficult to appraise the effectiveness of BW, but cannot completely discount the possibility of undiscernable wars' joining the ranks of undeclared wars—of barely perceptible rises in sickness rates, wars in which saboteurs and germs are frontline troops, and statisticians and census-takers are intelligence officers."

Yes, the merchants of death would rather be kings among the dead than brothers among the living.

Dr. Ralph R. Sackley.

Chicago, Illinois

In Canton

To the Editor:

The recent health work tied in with the municipal construction projects have given Canton—the greatest city in South China—a new look. The campaign has brought to the attention of millions the need to continue the drive to maintain the new standards.

Some thought that only the capitalist class was particular about health. This thought was fully smashed beyond all dispute. A street formerly an uncleaned place full of garbage, changed its appearance during this clean-up drive, and was awarded a prize in the National Hygienic Conference held recently in Peking. A rubber worker was awarded a personal prize. Those who played a leading role in this drive were praised in public, while those who paid little attention to it were criticized.

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Up to the present, close to half a million rats and many millions of flies and mosquitoes were destroyed. Before this drive, one could not sleep without a mosquito net; now one can. This is because thousands of meters of sewers have been repaired and dredged. Many roads have been repaired and resurfaced, plus several constructed.

A walk on Yuehhsin Hill is very pleasant today; besides the excellent buildings and stadium, an outdoor stage was built in Sino-Soviet Month visiting six days for the performances of Soviet artists.

Great efforts have been made in giving workers and peasants an opportunity for an education. Three hund-

Grapes Are Ripe

To the Editor:

The following report appeared in the **Kansu Daily**:

In July, when the grapes are ripe, the most famous place in all China for producing white raisins—Tulufan Depression in the province of Sinkiang—celebrates its harvest.

North of Tulufan city is the famous "Grape Valley." The view as far as the eye can see, of grape orchards dotted with yellow earth drying-houses, is very beautiful. The drying-houses are made with flat roofs and ventilated sides. For 20 li along the valley, the Moslem girls who were picking the grapes and the men who were stacking the grapes on the drying racks, were all eager to tell about how the pledge they had made—to increase production by five percent—had been overfulfilled. Most of the vineyards increased production by 10 percent and some even registered a 50 percent increase.

In 1951, Tulufan Depression produced 20,000,000 catties of grapes and 1,800,000 catties of raisins. Of this amount, Grape Valley produced 20 percent, but this year Grape Valley alone will produce 600,000 catties of raisins.

The head of the Grape Valley Administration, a woman named Han Li Chi Han, stated that before the grapes were ripe, merchants and cooperative buyers had already ordered 40,000 catties of raisins. She also said that any visitors would be heartily welcomed to the Valley, and would be given every assistance and convenience in purchasing raisins. Han Li Chi Han pointed out that the people's government has assisted them greatly in marketing. For instance, the Tulufan branch of the People's Bank had loaned more than ¥200,000,000 to equip and organize 40 small transportation teams.

The grape harvest last year was easier to sell than ever before. From Grape Valley along the 15 li to Tulufan travels an unending stream of donkeys, and trucks loaded high with grapes.

MAX WILKINSON

Sandan, Kansu

red spare-time schools were established.

People's Canton has grown by leaps and bounds, and will see more changes in the future. We are looking forward to the coming planned and large-scale economic and cultural construction of our motherland.

YEN CHOW-NAN

Canton

Women in Liang Hill

To the Editor:

Since the people's self-government of the Yih nationality in Tsaojo in the far western province of Sikang was established in April 1951, women have worked to accomplish remarkable achievements. For generation after generation, the Yih women had no right to take part in political activities, and were treated as cattle or horses.

This year we had the patriotic movement of increasing production. All the women directly joined the production groups; some of them have been leaders in their small groups.

Consider the progress of Peitealo, a village woman. A skilled weaver, in the past she would hide in her room to weave wool, in order not to let others learn from her. But now, of her own free will she gathered together a group of women to weave, teaching them how to weave wool into cloth, sweaters and blankets.

Last August, a women's representative meeting was held here, and the committee of the Women's Democratic association was formally established. Many women then joined the government's work or entered schools to study. Many are now on various committees or are leaders of a distirct or village.

T. Y. CHOU

Sichang, Sikang

US Union Leader

To the Editor:

I thought your readers would be interested in a recent letter I received from Allan D. McNeil of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an active trade union leader and fought in Spain with the International Brigade. Last October he was arrested by the US Immigration Service on the grounds he re-entered the United States in 1938 illegally. He writes:

"I am alleged to be an alien and subject to deportation proceedings. Actually I was born in the US but because of difficulties of uncovering records I am charged with having been born in Scotland—a land I never saw.

"I am of course only one of many who are faced with the same problem. One of our three national officers, James J. Matles, is faced with deportation to Rumania ostensibly because he was once a Communist. Our union, the biggest independent union in the US, has a record of militancy and honesty unsurpassed by any other union. Is it any wonder then that the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has its national officers, its staff, its membership harrassed and attacked?

"But people learn; even the most backward learn and many of our literate Americans are politically more backward than the unlettered peoples of other nations.

"They are bombarded during both their waking and sleeping moments with red hysteria and war propaganda. But the facts of life will catch up with all of us here before too long and the inevitable change will come...."

BETTY CHANDLER CHANG

Tientsin

The Month in Review

- *China's Five-Year Plan*
- *National Elections*

China's Five-Year Plan

NINTEEN fifty-three is the first year of large-scale construction in China. It marks the beginning of the nation's first Five-Year Plan, which envisages the rapid development of China's economy, national defense and culture.

During the first three post-Civil War years, the main work was restoration of existing productive facilities and laying the basis for the present building program. One of the main tasks in this period was the eradication of feudalism in the countryside, the emancipation of the peasants from the ancient social and economic system which chained them to poverty and ignorance.

Land reform has now been basically completed, affecting some 400,000,000 people, or about 80 percent of the population. As a result, agricultural production has risen rapidly, reaching or surpassing pre-Japanese War levels.

On the industrial front progress has also been rapid. The new government inherited precious little industry and most of that was ancient and out of repair. Quite a bit had been partially or wholly destroyed by the retreating Kuomintang armies. Restoration work is all but complete, while construction of new industrial plants has also begun.

Since 1949, the year the new government was established, workers' wages have risen from 65 to 120 percent, varying in different industries, while other benefits such as labor insurance, special bonus systems and low-cost housing have been introduced.

Since 1949, the total value of agricultural and industrial output has risen 65 percent. The national budget has been balanced, prices stabilized, inflation ended. Basic construction works, such as the gigantic Huai River flood control and conservation project, a country-wide afforestation plan, extension of railways and highways—requiring the labor of tens of millions—have been undertaken.

Significantly, all this has been accomplished despite the war in Korea.

The task now before the Chinese people is to transform this ancient agricultural country into a modern industrialized nation. To begin this transformation in a planned, organized way is the purpose of the first Five-Year Plan.

In these five years, new China must concentrate on the development of her metallurgical, fuel, power, chemical, machine-tool and other heavy industries. Existing mines and mills will have to be re-equipped with modern machinery, while new mines must be opened and new factories built.

The modernization of agriculture will proceed hand in hand with industrialization. Already moving toward collective work, China's farmers are expected to develop the present voluntary mutual-aid team into cooperative and collective farming. As cooperative and collective labor organization becomes more widespread, modern farming machinery will be introduced.

Similarly, the next five years will see an extension of welfare measures, such as labor insurance and nurseries for workers' and peasants' children. The nation-wide drive against illiteracy will be stepped up, and educational and cultural standards will be raised.

Looking at the tremendous progress made in the past three years, the people of new China can face the future with confidence—national construction is identified with their interests, its aim being the steady raising of their material and cultural life.

Starting to work on this ambitious plan, the people of China are ever more conscious of the need for world peace. They need peace so that they can devote themselves exclusively to building a modern and prosperous China. As things stand now, they must devote a portion of their energies to the task of staving off an invasion attempt through Korea and at the same time maintain and perfect their armed forces.

Having achieved so much in the past three years, they are anxious to concentrate solely on the tasks of construction. Therefore, the Chinese people desire to see an end to the present "small wars" and the international tension engendered by the "cold war."

National Elections

NINETEEN fifty-three will mark the holding of nation-wide elections in new China. An All-China People's Congress will be convened, as well as local congresses, which will in turn, elect governments up to and including the national government. For the first time in the nation's history tens of millions of people, workers and peasants, will have a vote.

The All-China People's Congress, which will be the national legislative body, will take over the powers temporarily exercised during the past three years by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The local congresses will assume the position now held in many areas by the local people's representatives' conferences.

In addition to electing a national government, work outlined for the All-China People's Congress includes the passing of a constitution to supplant the temporary Common Program which has served as the basic law of the land for the past three years, and the ratifying of the outline of the Five-Year Plan for national construction.

The fact that for the first time in the nation's history voting will be on the basis of universal suffrage is an important indicator of just how much progress China has made in the last three years under its united front government. The going to the polls of the world's biggest electorate promises to be the outstanding political event for the people of China in 1953.

COVER PICTURE

"Harvest," a paper cut-out by Hsia Feng

An Indian visitor gives his

Impressions of New China

Gur Bakhsh Singh

HAVING seen the wonders the newly liberated people are working in China, I tell myself that even I, inclined to accept as true any good reports trickling through the most grudging Western news agency stories about China, needed the actual seeing in order to believe the astounding reality. I am pleased that I accepted the invitation of the All-India Peace Council last spring to be one of their delegates to the Preparatory Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Regions Peace Conference in Peking last June.

Since returning home I have naturally been called upon to give my impressions. And so I begin with the overwhelming hospitality and friendliness of the Chinese people.

I had scarcely boarded my first train in China after crossing the Hongkong border when I was asked to broadcast over the loudspeaker system. All trains in new China have this system for playing music and giving news during long journeys. Within half an hour of my speech, which was interpreted into Chinese, note after note was handed to me from friendly passengers, and girls and boys literally swamped me for my autograph. People plied me with questions about India, and the young women who worked the loudspeaker system were most interested in the status of women in my country.

GUR BAKHSH SINGH, one of India's leading progressive essayists and short story writers, started out as an engineer. Following completion of his studies in India, he went to the United States to study engineering, being graduated from Michigan State University in 1922. He was one of the founders in the late 'thirties of a model community near Lahore where Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians lived and worked together. He is a vice-president of the All-India Peace Council.

Then I recall the overwhelming reception the delegates received at Shasi when we arrived for an inspection trip of the Flood Diversion Project on the mighty Yangtze River. Riding in open jeeps, we slowly passed through the main street jammed solid on both sides with most of the city's population. Dr. Kingsbury, one of the US delegates to the preparatory conference, remarked: "Even a great war hero would be envious of a reception like this given to peace delegates."

Men and women, young and old—seemingly every one of the 200,000 population—had come out, gaily dressed and full of smiles and goodwill. Women no less than men shook our hands eagerly. For almost an hour we wended our way through a sea of clapping hands and smiling eyes.

The account of the works described to us before scaled models of the project was hard to believe. A modern sluice gate more than half a mile long had been built, regulators

The new People's Park in the center of Shanghai has been completely landscaped including a number of artificial hills and a surrounding moat.

constructed, mile after mile of dikes raised and canals dug, all to divert age-old flood waters into detention basins and nearby Tungting Lake. Plans for this great work were approved on March 15, 1952, and on April 5 work was under way with 300,000 soldiers and paid peasant workers working day and night in three shifts. The job was to be done in 90 days, before the summer rains set in.

At the site itself, work was already 10 days ahead of schedule. Scores of microphones poured out songs and slogans of inspiration and victory, and the endless army of workers dug, carried and pounded earth; hauled, mixed and poured concrete, broke rock, hammered in rivets and performed countless other tasks. There were more than 30 club rooms scattered about the area where workers relaxed when off work, read books, played games and heard news of the progress of similar projects in other parts of the country. There was a large squad of medical workers to handle "sick call."

Inspired by this matchless enthusiasm, some of us asked to join a party of earth-pounders. A huge mill-stone shaped pounder was fastened by more than 30 ropes, each held by a worker. Standing in a circle the men would first step back and pull ropes taut, thereby swinging the stone high into the air. Then they took a step forward, relaxing the ropes and letting the pounder fall with a great thud on the newly filled earth. Swung in unison to the tempo of a song trilled by the group leader, it was a graphic demonstration of man's cooperative genius. Taking a place in the circle and tugging on one of the ropes did not tire me. On the contrary, I found this first experience of joining hands with builders of great works most invigorating.

I owe the men and women of China a personal debt for affording me the much-needed proof of further confirming my life-long belief in the unity of all men. We have looked into each other's eyes to see the unbreakable tie that holds us all together. That tie of universal kindship I saw shining in their eyes from the day I first set foot on their land.

The project at Shasi is by no means the greatest of their undertakings. Still larger ones are going on in other parts of China, and at the Huai River, north of the project we visited, all fear of famine and flood for millions of people is being removed. Millions of acres are being irrigated, millions of homes will be lighted and thousands of boats will float along great waterways linking the country around them.

I WAS greatly impressed by new China's "housecleaning" campaign. The people have thrown out prostitution, begging, thieving and gangsterism. The new government had to take on 85 percent of Chiang Kai-shek's civil servants and allowed the old private enterprises to function.

The old evils of blackmarket and squeeze, evasion of taxes, stealing economic information from the government for personal profit and waste of public property did not die overnight. Only a people's government could deal with these as was done in China. Taking the common man into confidence, the government launched a movement which can best be called social purification, and in the short space of five months the nation was swept clean and the monster of corruption done away with.

Land reform in China is a virtual miracle which has in two short years significantly raised the purchasing power of millions of peasants who make up more than 80 percent of the population. I have seen hundreds of miles of their countryside. True, most people live in quite simple dwellings, but all of them are neatly and fully clothed and very well fed.

I have entered unbidden in many a peasant's home, and was surprised at their free and easy manner. Unlocked homes are left unwatched when the whole family is in the fields. They have no fear of policemen whom they never see except in the big cities where they are found mainly directing traffic.

They elect their own village assessor committee which decides on their taxes and settles any disagreement. They pay no land, water or local taxes. They only contribute to the country's revenue a share from every harvest. It may be nothing or at the most 13 percent, according to the status of the individual peasant's crop. Decision rests not with the government, but with the committee elected by themselves. This village democracy, a great achievement, can bear the most penetrating examination.

The patience and determination of new China's people is most remarkable. They wish to trade freely with the world but are being blockaded by half the world; they hunger for peace, but are threatened with war; they call for friendship and cooperation, but are surrounded by aggressors. Still they carry on—singing and dancing, and working tirelessly.

The thoroughness with which they have erased all traces of imperialism merits the greatest praise. It was only in China that I, as an Asian, have been able to walk without having to

One of China's beauty spots: West Lake in scenic Hangchow.

bear the isolence we have all had thrust upon us.

I HAVE seen many things in China—factories, nurseries, hospitals, schools, workers' clubs, operas and theaters. To say that all is perfect would be unfair to the people's vast construction plans. In five years' time achievements will be even greater. I believe that the Chinese people have both the will and the skill to achieve what much of the rest of the world still considers a miracle. Their leaders are paragons of honesty, efficiency and modesty.

I congratulate them for their phenomenal achievements, their ancient culture, their skillfulness, their longing for art and beauty, their nation-wide determination to banish ignorance and illiteracy, and above all for their great contribution to world peace. From child to adult, the people of China are possessed with the desire for peace so that they may build uninterruptedly.

I have not spoken of their great cities. Some parts of these cities are in reality no matter for the common man's pride. It is rather the sad story of people mercilessly exploited in the past. The skyscrapers of Shanghai neither awed me nor won my applause. The thousand bright new homes recently built for the factory workers did impress me with the hope that in the next few years Shanghai will add many more neat households to replace the dismal huts left over from the old.

A word must be said of the lovely city of Hangchow. For it was in this charming city that I had the satisfaction of seeing the true creators of life, the workers, lodged in houses that rightfully belong to them. For centuries workers have been building great structures for their exploiters while they themselves lived in the dingiest slums. And now, in Hangchow, so long the pleasure place for the rich and haughty, there are resorts and sanatoriums for the workers.

The bruised worker and the beaten peasant have become masters, and the woman, who for centuries was victimized, is an equal. This is an achievement no tyrant like Chiang, nor even a "democrat" in the State Department can aspire to. New China's message to the colonial countries, and to the whole world cannot be brushed aside with forged tales of want and woe, nor with insane mutterings of "dictatorship" and "forced labor."

A great poet has said that with God in heaven all is right with the world. After seeing the workers and peasants in new China I think I can say that with the true monarch, the worker, duly enthroned on Earth, all will be right with mankind.

EDUCATION STATISTICS

SINCE the founding of the Chinese people's government in 1949 the number of schools and student enrolment at all levels has increased greatly. In 1952, enrolment at institutes of higher education was 219,750 as compared with 129,336 in 1946. For intermediate schools, such as technical, normal, and middle schools, the figure is 3,078,826 against 1,878,523. Primary schools in 1952 had more than 48,000,000 students compared with 23,683,492 in 1946. In addition, spare-time schools for workers, office employees and peasants enrolled more than 75,000,000 last year. Under the Chiang Kai-shek government there were none.

Peking Prison

Hugh Hardyman

HOW are prisoners treated in China? I wondered; and, in Peking last fall, I was glad to take up someone's suggestion that I go and have a look at the city prison.

The Municipal Prison of Peking was built by a warlord in 1910. On the afternoon of Armistice Day, 1952, two sentries stood outside the open gates in the gray brick wall, just as they stand outside the rest of the government buildings in the capital.

Inside the wall was the young warden, Mr. An Lin who explained regretfully that the three years since liberation had been insufficient to allow complete renovation of such an unsatisfactory building, which had not been designed to allow the maximum of sunlight to enter the rooms. For this reason the prisoners are encouraged to spend as much time as possible out of doors.

There are more than 1,000 prisoners of every type, including about 100 women. Sentences served here are short, long or indefinite, for this is the only prison in Peking, a city of 2,500,000 people. The inmates are 18 or older, as juvenile offenders are not jailed but sentenced to education and often to some kind of job after school hours.

Penology in the new China is based on re-education through group work. In each of the four cell blocks in the prison a workshop has been set up, where each prisoner works for eight hours a day at soap-making, printing, textile weaving or the manufacture of stockings. There is a

---

HUGH HARDYMAN was one of the US delegates to last October's peace conference held in Peking. A retired fruit grower from southern California, for many years he has been active in work among under-privileged youth.

six-day week and the work is unpaid, but cash bonuses are given for all production in excess of a quota set sufficiently low to enable most of the workers to earn at least a small amount of pocket money with which cigarettes and similar items may be bought at the cooperative store. Smoking is forbidden in the workshops but permitted in the bedrooms or outdoors.

Unlike the old-fashioned prisons of the West, the only occupants of cells are the prison staff. For the inmates, the old cell partitions were torn down and five cells converted into one bedroom, about 48 feet long by 10 feet wide, in which 14 prisoners sleep under gaily colored quilts of varied pattern. Light comes through five barred windows with 12 one-foot panes; and four windows, three feet by four, open into the passage for cross-ventilation. A few of the old small cells remain at the end of the hallway and are used as single rooms by staff members.

Neither the doors of the prisoners' rooms nor those of the staff are ever locked, for a locked door would be an affront to the dignity of the prisoner, and the upbuilding of human dignity is a fundamental purpose of the prison system. The use of numbers or of uniforms for the prisoners is likewise considered incompatible with their personal dignity so that visitors, whether foreign or Chinese, are unable to distinguish by their appearance the prisoners from the prison staff.

As might be expected in a system of this kind, only the two sentries at the gates carry guns. There are no guards and the members of the staff carry no clubs nor any other weapons. Physical punishment and solitary confinement are forbidden by law, as are dark cells and verbal insults to the dignity of prisoners.

If a criminal is troublesome, he is warned of the unsocial nature of his conduct. Should this talk not result in cooperation, a mass meeting of the prisoners is called and the case referred to them. If argument and discussion with the other prisoners does not convince the wrongdoer, the authorities have a pair of handcuffs which they are allowed to use as a last resort. But in three years they have never had to use them.

THE shift in the soap making shop was over for the day and in the yard outside it two circles of 30 or 40 men were sitting on camp stools. One man in each circle held a sheaf of papers and was obviously leading a discussion. The men listened intently and spoke slowly, scarcely glancing up at the visitors. Sino-Soviet Friendship Month had opened November 7 and the subject of the day's discussion throughout the prison was Sino-Soviet relations. The discussion-leaders were prisoners, their material culled from the several daily papers and reference books on politics and economics in the prison library.

In the printshop everything was humming. Men were operating presses of a dozen different kinds, type was being set, books were being stitched and bound. In one corner were stacks of colored picture books with elementary history for adults just learning to read. In another section of the shop, geography books for the high schools of Peking were being bound.

A wide variety of tools for use in connection with the presses was available in glass-fronted cabinets on the walls, and between the cabinets hung axes and buckets of water for use in case of fire. Obviously it was taken for granted that no one would employ such objects as weapons; they were a part of the furnishings of the workshop, like the potted chrysanthemums.

A brief interview with one of the men removing printed sheets from a press revealed a story that was probably typical of many. He had been in jail for more than a year and was a political prisoner.*

The prisoner in the print shop had been a Kuomintang agent and had attempted to disrupt the land reform program. In prison he had learned a trade and could now earn his living as a printer. He did not know when he would be released, for his sentence was an indeterminate one. What did he plan to do on his release? "Stay right here," he said. "Living conditions are good and I think they will give me a job."

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*In China, a political prisoner is not in jail simply because he holds or expresses views unpopular with the government; he is in jail because, as a paid agent of the Kuomintang or a foreign power, he has committed anti-social acts, such as espionage, arson, theft or other crimes.—Editor.

ONE of the problems which Warden An has had to face is the unwillingness of prisoners to leave at the end of their terms. The solution has been to find every prisoner a satisfactory job before his discharge. The prisoner interviewed had had no term set as yet because the authorities were not satisfied that he had cleared by confession all his past.

Investigation of his case would continue until it was found that additional charges were baseless or until he told his full story; for until men face and understand the evil of the old life, they cannot begin the new life based upon truth and service to others. "So long as a prisoner is not completely free of individualism or self-interest," said Warden An, "he is not changed enough to leave."

Huge pans of hot steamed bread were being brought out of the kitchen as we walked past to the weaving shop. Meat and cabbage could be identified in a kettle of stew.

The textile shop was warm and some of the men tending the looms were stripped to the waist, others were in undershirts or in the blue suits and tunics or black jackets which are the usual street wear of the Chinese. The heads of some of the men were shaven, some were covered with bandanas, some with caps. A few men wore their hair rather long, more wore it short.

As I walked down the long aisle between the rows of clattering looms, it seemed to me that every possible variety of male Chinese was engaged in turning out blankets. The same amazing diversity was noticeable in the stocking mill, where long cotton stockings of many colors, with bright red the most numerous, gave a strong suggestion of Christmas Eve to the scene.

In the yard outside the stocking mill a vigorous game of basketball was in progress with one of the prisoners as referee. Each workshop group has its basketball court and curtained stage on which plays are presented once a week. On the stage beyond the game of basketball, rehearsals were going on for an operetta, "What Is Our Future?", written, composed, directed and sung by the workers in the group, with the addition of women prisoners for the feminine roles. The dramatic productions are the only activity shared by the men and women prisoners.

The theme of the current operetta concerned the learning of new skills, so that the men could go out into society as new men with new thoughts At the other end of the yard was a nearly completed new building of brick and tile about 50 feet long; like the operetta, it had been designed and constructed entirely by the prisoners. On the way back to the warden's office, we found two of the hallways outside the bedrooms filled with prisoners, men in one and women in the other, all sitting on stools while the newspaper was read aloud.

"In our work here we have two basic problems," said Warden An. "The first is public safety. Of course I don't like to use the word punishment but when a man does wrong, he must be told about it and put here.

"The second problem is reeducation. We must teach men how and why they came here and once they understand that, they want to get away from the evil of the old society.. Then we have to give them training for the new society, so that they can live usefully and make their contribution. They must be encouraged to work hard, to realize just what they are working for, so that they can leave as skilled workers. They must be comfortable, must have rest, study, medical care and attention. We have five doctors here and facilities for treating light cases. An arrangement for beds in the hospital for government employees in this district takes care of serious cases.

"Many of the problems which afflicted prisons in the old society, such as those arising from sex, were due to idleness and boredom. We have eliminated those by our educational work, our evening classes in literacy and cultural subjects. Our inmates may have visitors every two weeks and may receive mail, books and small gifts. They may talk with their guests in private unless the prisoner is new or non-reformed, in which case one of the staff will watch but not listen.

"The prisoners' sentences may be shortened for good conduct and for increased production in the workshops, but the recommendation must be made by their fellow-workers in their own group. A prisoner may initiate such a recommendation himself, but his group must approve it for the court to grant the request. Of course we, too, of the staff would have the authority to make such a suggestion if some occasion should arise on which we felt it essential to intervene. But that is very unlikely, for the group will make the right decisions."

National Drama Festival

Women and China's Theater

Sidney Shapiro

PEKING was recently host to a remarkable series of theatrical performances. A festival was staged here of all types of folk opera popular in the different regions of China. Eighty-three operas representing 23 different types or schools were presented, with more than 1,600 artists performing during the festival month.

For centuries in China, lack of transportation meant that generations of people seldom left their native villages, to say nothing of their provinces. As a result, almost every region in China, where a particular dialect is spoken and which often comprises tens of millions of people, developed its own form of drama. These dramas are sung, although they have a considerable amount of spoken dialogue.

I saw quite a number of these operas in Peking and was struck by the fact that although they were expressed through the medium of the rich folk art of many different regions and spanned a period of over 1,000 years, nearly every one dealt with the problem of woman's position in society.

In the ancient dramas, authors could not directly attack the ruling class and still hope to have their works performed. But because the subjugation of women transcended class lines, by exposing it writers could obliquely express the dissatisfaction of the people. Writers therefore went in heavily for historical and mythological allegory, and to make doubly sure of escaping censorship or being banned they usually took women of wealthy families as their heroines, though actually it was the peasant women who suffered most in feudal society.

During the last years of the Kuomintang regime, I saw several plays in Shanghai which also employed the technique of excoriating the rotten ruling clique by allegory. The audience caught every point, however subtle, and hooted or fumed in the right places. Undoubtedly, the audiences of ancient China were equally astute.

The old dramas reflect the courageous fight of women against overwhelming odds. And fight they did, though their battles usually ended in tragedy. In "Sword of the Universe" the heroine escapes a forced marriage to the emperor, but only by a magnificent pretense of madness. In China's equivalent of Romeo and Juliet, the popular Shaohsing opera "Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai," the lovers are kept apart by the girl's father who insists that she marry a rich man of his choosing. The boy dies of grief and the girl destroys herself rather than submit. Their spirits take the form of two beautiful butterflies which fly off together, indicating their love is even stronger than death.

The aftermath of those unusual cases where a girl went against the tradition of marriage being arranged by the parents is illustrated in "Footprints in the Snow." Because the parents disapprove of their daughter's penniless husband, they cut her off. The young couple, poverty-stricken, are forced to live in a cave.

These early plays are not without humor, in fact some are hilariously funny at times. But the laughter they evoke is pitying or ironic, for the underlying theme is sad, and most often futile. They were works of protest, and may have hinted pointedly about certain individuals or cliques, but they did not, and under the prevailing historical conditions could not, advocate the overthrow of the feudal system.

The oppression of women was attacked only as the fault of particular wicked persons, not as an integral part of feudalism. The old operas exposed injustice against women without showing the basic cause or offering a remedy.

The manner in which female roles were performed was an indication of women's fettered position. In those parts of China

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SIDNEY SHAPIRO is a young American now living in China. A frequent contributor to the *Review* of articles and translations of plays and short stories, his last contribution, a translation of a short story, appeared in the January 1953 issue.

A scene from the famous Hunan folk opera, "Tale of a White Hare" staged by the Central-South China Theatrical Group.

where feudalism was most virulent, all roles—women's included—were played by men. Vestiges of this tradition still remain. The most famous Peking opera actor in China today is Mei Lanfang—a female impersonator.

In many places it was considered disgraceful for a woman to appear on a stage. Even where women were allowed to act, they were classed at the same level as prostitutes and were subjected to insult and humiliation by the wealthy patrons of the theater. For that matter, male actors were treated with only slightly less contempt.

SINCE liberation there has been a radical reversal of this situation. Actors and actresses are respected artists in China today. They hold responsible positions in representative governmental bodies and they are delegates to international conferences.

Constant effort is made by the actors to improve their artistic level. Through their art, in the operas performed at the Peking festival, we viewed the final battle for women's emancipation and its victorious conclusion.

With the advent of the Chinese revolution, the women of China came to understand their real enemies. Having been the most persecuted of the oppressed, they plunged into the battle against feudalism and its bosom crony imperialism. The new plays reflect this drive, this strength, and add to the artistry and beauty of the old forms a confidence and clarity of purpose which the ancient operas lacked.

To me the folk opera with the most tremendous emotional impact of all the modern ones is the "White Haired Girl." First performed several years ago in the old liberated area capital, Yenan, it has been improved and polished to the point of near perfection.

The story is simple. The daughter of a poor peasant is forced to become a maid-slave in the home of a landlord whose usury has squeezed her father into hopeless debt. Overcome with grief, the father commits suicide. The landlord rapes the girl and she runs away to a mountain cave where she later gives birth to a still-born child. She lives like an animal, subsisting on food left as offerings to the gods on a temple altar. Her miserable existence makes her hair turn white. Finally the region is liberated, and she returns to her village to confront her oppressor and be reunited with the peasant boy who loves her.

What makes this opera so effective is its faithful dramatization of circumstances all too familiar to millions of peasants, coupled with a remarkable musical score, based on folk melodies,

A love scene from the Hunan drama "Liu Hai, the Woodcutter."

which beautifully and poignantly expresses every shade of the powerful emotions of the opera. I have never seen an opera, anywhere, which moves its audiences like the "White Haired Girl."

Statue of Liu Hu-lan by Wang Chao-wen. A folk opera has been written about this peasant girl who gave up her life to save her fellow villagers.

A number of other recent folk-operas were also warmly received at the Peking festival.

On the lighter side was a sparkling little farce called "Lohan Coin"—a stage version of the story "Registration," by the well-known author, Chao Shu-li. Here we see a village after liberation. The landlords have been defeated, but some of the backwardness of feudal thinking remains in the minds of the older people. Two young girls run up against strong opposition when they want to marry the boys of their choice rather than the mates their parents have selected. The girls are called "indecent" until the promulgation of the Marriage Law proves that they were right from the start.

"Woman School Teacher" also stresses the point that while the victory over prejudice against women has been won, it still has to be consolidated. This opera brings forth a new figure on the Chinese scene — the woman government worker.

Assigned to organize a primary school in a small village, the heroine has to win over the old-fashioned folk who distrust her because she is a woman, and those who fear that their children cannot be spared from their work on the farm. A charming, intelligent person, the teacher accomplishes her task by selfless effort and a practical demonstration that education and crop cultivation go hand in hand.

The festival in Peking served many more functions than to demonstrate the history and progress of women in China. But from that aspect alone, there were none who attended who did not find it edifying and stimulating. I came away with the conviction that Chinese women will play an increasingly important role in the development of their country, and that their deeds will continue to be dramatized in the theaters of China as a record—and a tribute.

The Chinese actress, Wang Kweng, who played the leading part in the opera "The White-Haired Girl" is greeted by the Soviet actress Tamara Makarova.

Chungking Today

CHEN SHAN-YI

MANY intelligent and well-meaning people thought the end of the Pacific war would mean an end to Chungking as a city of any great worth. Chungking, the war-time capital of Kuomintang China, it was believed, would once more slip back into the middle ages, from which the war had so dramatically lifted it. Even sympathetic souls believed this—foreigners and coastal Chinese who had come here to live in the early days of the Japanese war.

War-time residents at first loathed the unpleasant — and they were exceedingly unpleasant—aspects of the city: the incessant bombing, first of all, and the primitive and unsanitary conditions, the wretched humidity which kept one shivering helplessly all winter and mopping sweat all summer. Yet in those days a spirit of camaraderie overcame the discomforts, and many of these outsiders developed a grudging liking for this city so rudely awakened from its ages-long slumber.

Most of the foreigners and coastal Chinese have long since left, but Chungking is far from dead. In spite of its manifold calamities, a new city is taking shape in an unbelievably short time.

In the heart of town stands the graceful Liberation Monument, surrounded by countless red flags, above which hover flocks of peace doves. On our last National Day 150,000 paraders, all in new clothes, flowed to this site.

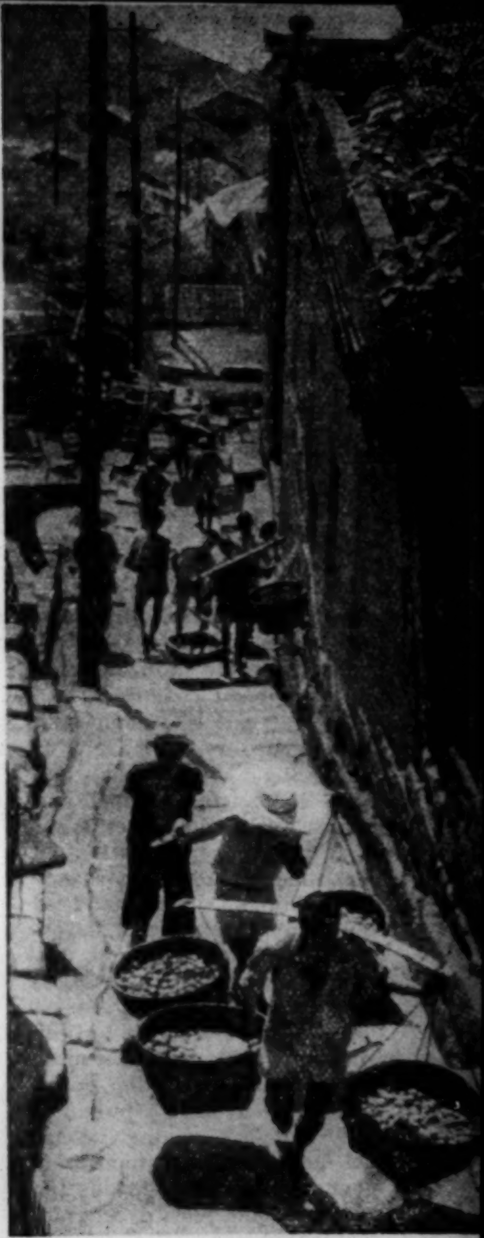
For at last Chungking is emerging as a city where human beings can live comfortably and pleasantly; formerly it was a place made for mountain goats with weeds growing on inaccessible precipices, and houses perched very high on the edges of cliffs, and reached by narrow, badly paved and poorly lighted lanes, and steps coated with slime.

The topography is still rugged; the city still towers some 200 meters above the waterfront, but the winding, tortuously climbing streets have been broadened and leveled to a moderate slope, and 16 new roadways, totalling over 30 miles, have recently been opened to link the urban districts with the suburbs. New concrete thoroughfares now have many new and comfortable buses and trucks. Street lights have increased by eight times in the past three years.

The city has direct connections with Shanghai and Hankow by boat and is linked to Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen province, by a newly-constructed railway. A network of highways connects the city with inland towns. Regular air service with Peking, Shanghai and Hankow is also maintained.

In addition to its being a commercial and industrial center, Chungking is also an educational center with a university, several colleges, 52 secondary schools and 909 elementary schools. In the campaign against illiteracy, 17,000 teachers are being trained to teach the residents to read and write within a short period.

Not only because of Japanese bombings, but also because of mismanagement and corruption in the past, Chungking has for many years been confronted with an acute housing shortage. Workers and destitute families lived in squalid huts along the river



A typical street scene in Kuomintang Chungking.

banks. In flood season they were driven from these wretched homes to find shelter in caves or live in the open.

After liberation, the people's government allotted ¥40,000,000,000 for the construction of workers' quarters and clubs. Brick-walled and glass-windowed workers' dormitories are now to be found in city and suburbs, and, for the accommodation of families driven from the waterfront by the rising river, the construction of 50 new suburban villages is also under way.

In the past two years new houses capable of accommodating some 150,000 people have been completed.

The retreating Kuomintang dynamited a number of Chungking's industries, and razed the bustling wharf and godown area at Chaotiemen. In a raging conflagration on September 2, 1949, thousands of buildings were destroyed and many thousands of unfortunate persons rendered destitute and homeless. In less than three years a tall Stevedores' Assembly Hall and workers' apartments rose in this deserted area. The apartments are five-story buildings with spacious dining rooms, well-lighted living rooms and clean lavatories. From the windows one sees a magnificent panorama.

Viewed from here, Chungking's miasmic mist almost takes on a painting-like quality as it hangs over the fancifully-tiered roofs of the new buildings; through it loom the massive contours of the banks on the city side of the river and the lofty mountains on the opposite shore. Even the junks and other river boats, their contours softened, take on added beauty as they glide over the gleaming surface of the Yangtze and Kialing rivers.

At one time Chungking held the distinction of being the most-bombed city on earth; in many sections, no streets were left, only smouldering ruins and heaps of rubble.

But neither the bombings nor the Kuomintang arson disposed of the huge mounds of refuse piled against the great city walls, refuse accumulated since the Ming Dynasty, when the walls were built. All this was taken care of when, at a call of the people's government, the whole populace was mobilized to clear away large quantities of garbage and filth.

Health consciousness has been more keenly felt since the sanitation drive. After their regular working hours, tenants of every household were in action: strong men shouldering bamboo baskets proceeded to clean garbage piles at the street corners, housewives jumped barefoot into ditches to drain off

Students of the Southwest National Minorities Institute welcoming the first train from Chungking.

the noxious water, while children, on returning from school, attacked the mosquitoes and flies. Some daring ones crawled, with ropes around their bodies, out on dizzy precipices to root out the weeds.

All this painstaking work resulted in eradicating millions of bedbugs, flies and mosquitoes, and thousands of rats, and clearing away tons of garbage and night soil. Besides, new drainage systems were completed, the number of public lavatories was doubled, over 600 pure water stations were established.

Hospitals, clinics and health centers are now functioning in most of the major factories. These measures, along with the vaccination of practically the whole population, are reasons for the virtual elimination of all epidemics.

The breath of a new life is felt in every part of this city. To expand the municipality, the government is about to erect a steel bridge spanning the Kialing River; this has remained a paper plan for two decades. Initial surveying work has been completed. Plans are also afoot to introduce trolley-bus services and to add more greenery to the industrial districts. Chungking is now emerging as a modern, well-appointed city, suitable alike for work and for recreation.

SCIENCE IN NEW CHINA

LI SSU-KUAN

CHINA possesses one of the oldest civilizations in the world and, through the ages, the Chinese people have made many valuable scientific discoveries and creations. However, for the past few hundred years the development of science has been impeded by the all-round stagnation resulting from feudal oppression and, later, foreign intervention.

Under the prevailing semi-feudal, semi-colonial conditions, there was no chance for China to build up a modern industry, no opportunity for the country's backward agriculture to advance. Since the development of science goes hand in hand with a country's overall progress, it was impossible to develop science broadly in the old China.

Thus, our scientific work suffered greatly, being marked by the following four characteristics:

1) *Weak foundation*: Because of the backwardness of production, the natural sciences—which were directly dependent on it—had no base for development. The old government relied on the foreign imperialist powers for its very existence and the imperialists were opposed to the development of modern production and science. They preferred to maintain China as a sort of raw materials preserve and a market for their manufactured products.

As a result, many of the scientific research projects in old China were merely embellishments of the former regime. Likewise, the building of a few schools and hospitals in China by the so-called foreign "benefactors" and the attempts to attract Chinese intellectuals to study abroad were deliberately planned to deceive the Chinese people, to blind them to the real aims of the imperialist powers.

2) *Lack of organization*: Since the rulers took no real heed of the development of scientific projects, work was carried out chiefly on an individual basis and only through the efforts of scientists themselves. As a result, little use was made of even the insufficient manpower and materials in existence. For instance, in the old Academia Sinica (Chung Yang Yen Chiu

Yuan) and the former Peking Academy of Science (Peiping Yen Chiu Yuan), there were many institutes duplicating the same function and their work was not correlated.

3) *Divorced from the practical aspects of life*: Because of the backwardness of industry and agriculture in old China and the disregard for scientific work by the ruling class, the great majority of Chinese scientists were forced to proceed according to self-interest and take the path of research for research's sake, thus divorcing themselves from the practical aspects of production. This kind of research was completely separated from the reality of the Chinese scene.

4): *Unbalanced developments* This feature was particularly displayed in the extreme unbalance in the fields of pure and applied science. For example, of the more than 10 research institutes in the old Academia Sinica and the former Peking Academy of Science, there was only one institute of technology and it was lacking in both personnel and materials. In addition, very few members were interested in applied mathematics.

THE liberation of China has meant the end of feudalism as well as the driving out of the imperialists. To realize New Democracy various reforms have been carried out, and in this respect Chinese scientific workers have gradually united and organized themselves.

In the past, the majority of the nation's scientific workers studied abroad in capitalist countries or under the rule of domestic reaction and had very little chance to become acquainted with progressive thoughts. Now they are taking active part in their own country's development. For instance, many scholars, especially in the social sciences, participated in land reform. Through an understanding of huge conservancy projects such as the harnessing of the Huai River and the Chinkiang flood prevention project on the Yangtze River, scientific and technical workers have realized how important it is for the intelligentsia

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LI SSU-KUANG (J. S. LEE) is chief of the newly-established Ministry of Geology and one of the vice-presidents of the Academia Sinica. A well-known educator and geologist, Dr. Li did post-graduate work in England following completion of his studies in China, receiving his M. Sc. and D. Sc. from Birmingham University. This article is an abridged translation of two recent articles by Dr. Li which first appeared in the Chinese press.—Editor.

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to work alongside of the people.

The scientific personnel who have taken part in anti-germ warfare have come to understand the doings of the men in the Pentagon and how science can be perverted to massacre mankind. More and more they have swung over to the path of linking theory with practice and serving the people.

There has been a clear understanding of one of the chief shortcomings of old China's scientific work—lack of organization. Since 1950, the new Academia Sinica, which was set up in 1949, has developed into a large institute with 31 separate smaller institutes.

The convening of the All-China Natural Science Workers' Representatives' Conference and the inauguration of the All-China National Science Specialists' Society and the All-China Association for Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge in 1951 have united and organized the scientific workers throughout the country.

Isolated work of the past has been replaced by collective work of organized scientific workers. The formation of the Geological Joint Investigating Team in 1950 marked a new epoch in China's geological work. The following year, in the Northeast alone, the number of personnel engaged in this work exceeded the nation's total number of geological workers before liberation.

In the field of forestry, many professors and students from

An exhibition of China-made dyestuffs and chemicals was recently held in Shanghai.

National minority visitors at the Aeronautic Engineering School of Tsinghua University in Peking's suburbs.

the different forestry colleges in the Northeast, Hopei and North Kiangsu provinces, together with botanists and other specialists, were mobilized in 1952 to investigate and survey the wind shelter belt from Antung in the Northeast through Shanhaikuan in north China down to the coastal areas at the mouth of the Yangtze River in central China.

After the liberation of Tibet, the Committee of Culture and Education of the Government Administration Council led the organization of workers in various fields of natural and social science to go to the far-off Tibetan plateau, which in the past was seldom the scene of visiting scientific groups.

China is a nation advancing toward socialism and her scientific workers are studying methods used in the Soviet Union where socialism has been realized. In the large-scale national construction projects—such as water conservancy, railroads, highways—scientists, along with workers and technicians, have learned new methods.

In industry, agriculture, medical science and communications studies are made of such Soviet experiences as the high-speed cutting method in industry, close planting and direct rice paddy dry sowing in agriculture, tissue therapy and painless childbirth in medical science, and so forth. In the field of scientific theory, Chinese personnel are studying the doctrines of Michurin and Pavlov.

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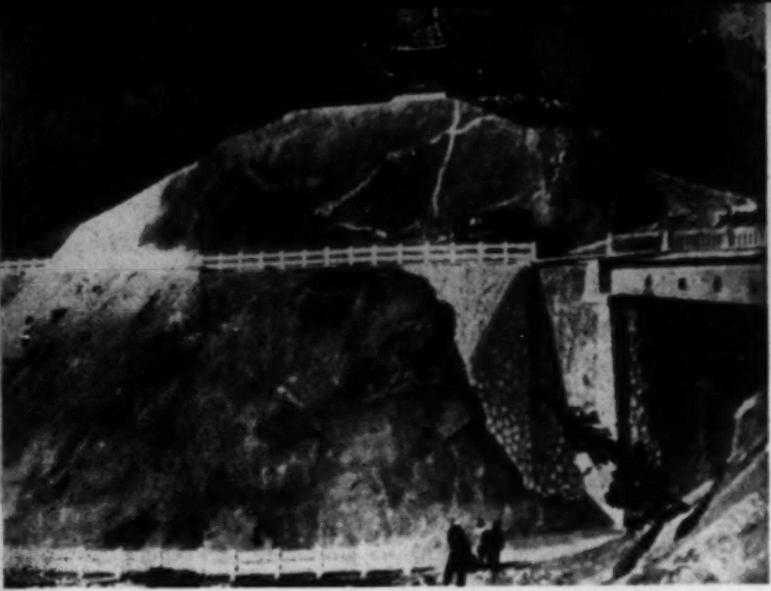


A newly-made highway through mountainous area in East China.

IF divorce from the practical aspects of life and research for research's sake were the characteristics of scientific work in old China, then adhering to the nation's various kinds of construction is a characteristic of new China's scientific work.

In the field of geology, the application of the theories of geological structures, the promotion of the theories of ore deposits and the corroboration of on-the-spot excavations have enlarged coal fields in the Northeast by 10 times, increased the storing capacity of a large iron mine in north China 10 times above the estimated target, and enlarged one north China coal mine by six times.

In conformity with rail and water conservancy construction, new reports and materials of on-the-spot investigations have been made which serve as references in the selection of sites for rail lines and for engineering designs.

In the field of meteorology, in cooperation with the Central Observatory Bureau, a number of new observatories have been set up in different regions of China. Much progress has been made in both short and long-range weather prediction.

Work in the biological sciences has seen a great number of bacteriologists, entomologists and medical and hygiene workers take part in plague and other epidemic prevention work, thereby reducing the effect of US germ warfare in Northeast China to the smallest degree.

State farms in different areas have made use of Soviet techniques in raising output of cotton, wheat, rice and other crops. Effective measures in combatting cotton aphis have been discovered by entomologists. Workable methods to prevent pestilence among fish were made by biologists. Preliminary success has been achieved in artificial breeding of seaweed by phycologists. Investigation and study of native rubber plants have been carried out by scholars of systematic botany and vegetable physiology.

Specialists in vegetable ecology also have pointed out ways to make use of the nation's vast area of acidic and alkaline soil. The successful study of the root tubercles plant of the soya bean has increased soya bean output by more than 10 percent. Conditions for improvement in the growing of flax, and hence the development of the linen industry, in China were created by studies of the yeast plant. Investigation of wasteland has been made in the Northeast, and investigation into soil maintenance and experiments for improving the quality of soil also were carried out in the upper and middle reaches of the Huai River.

The field of technical science has seen the successful manu-

New records in the coal industry have meant that coal production can now meet the vast demands of the country's expanding industry.

facture of numerous items for use in industry and agriculture, which formerly had to be imported. The manufacture of ball graphite cast-iron has opened a new path for the use of China's engineering materials. Penicillin is now manufactured in China, and satisfactory results have been achieved in the processing and manufacture of petroleum, paper, artificial cellulose carbon black, and so forth.

In architecture, the creation of soil water and artificial planks has saved a great amount of wealth in the nation's overall construction program.

Philologists have carried out a study of the structure of modern linguistics, compiled brief editions on the Chinese language and have helped the minority nationalities in studying their own languages. At the same time, groups of philologists have been sent to minority areas all over China to investigate and study the languages of the minority peoples.

Closely linking their work with the nation's different construction projects is one of the major tasks of China's scientific workers. However, at the same time, there is no neglect of the study of scientific theory. For instance, in the field of physics, considerable preparatory work has been completed in atomic nuclear physics. For geologists, the studies in the Ta Tse River region not only solved the problem of excavating the local coal fields, but also revised the methods of stratum work handed down from antiquity.

Large-scale construction projects of railways, highways and water conservancy projects, which entail the excavation of tons of earth, have provided ample material to palaeontologists and archaeologists. Excavations in Anyang and Wei county supplied new and valuable material to the study of the history of slave society during the Yin Dynasty as well as the history of the early iron age in China.

Science is being popularized among the people of China, and scientific workers are playing a role in carrying this out. The All-China Association for Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge has sponsored more than 11,000 lectures on scientific subjects in the past two years, along with 4,500 lantern slide shows and close to 400 scientific exhibitions.

In the short period since liberation scientific workers have continued to develop their abilities, and are redoubling their efforts to make science serve national construction and the people. With the development of China's construction will come a corresponding building up of Chinese science.

New Life for Northwest

Minority Herdsmen

Cheng Loo

UP until three years ago, the minority herdsmen in China's great Northwest lived under conditions more primitive than those of Abraham's herdsmen 6,000 years ago. Some were lucky enough to live on the broad prairies, and occasionally eat grain, and even the flesh of their own animals. Others, more wretched, had been forced into the hinterland mountains or deserts, to subsist on wild herbs, and blood drained from their scrawny cattle. Although many different national minority groups inhabit this vast area, they number only a little more than 6,000,000 people.

These herdsmen had created for China a vast amount of wealth over the years, but exploitation, greed and mismanagement had reduced the purchasing power of the people. Because of this, industries were very backward where they existed at all.

The industries run by the minorities were, like the people themselves, heavily burdened by exorbitant taxes. To make conditions still worse, while the great wealth of animal products—wool, hides, casings, bristles, feathers, and so forth—flowed out of the district, the principal imports were luxuries for the ruling class exploiters, and incense for Buddhist rites.

For 10 years before liberation one herdsman and his wife and their three children had lived in the same Mongol tent. All year round they wore the same sheepskin clothing, with the wool turned inside in winter and outside in summer.

Last year the quantity of wool and milk produced by this family, after deducting the portion for their own use, was sold for enough to purchase 100 *catties* of white flour (something they had never eaten before), 1.6 *piculs* of *chingo*, 252 feet of cloth, two tents, eight bricks of tea, an aluminum boiler, bowls, buckets, seven pairs of leather boots, and other articles. And they still had some cash left over.

All the herdsmen of this vast territory share in the new prosperity. Now the people can eat fried noodles, other white flour foods and even

rice. Everybody can drink tea; everybody can wear new clothes. The supply of enamel and porcelainware, aluminum pots, leather boots, woolen underwear, and flashlights, always lags behind the demand.

Consider Ninghsia province: before liberation an average family could exchange its surplus fleece and camel's hair for only about 76 *catties* of rice per person. Now the prices for fleece and camel's hair have been raised to a point where the same quantity can be exchanged for 3,800 *catties* of rice.

This transformation in conditions and standard of living is due mainly to the state-operated trade organizations, which up to the end of last year had trained over 1,000 government workers, serving 13 minority nationalities. These organizations consist of sales and purchasing agencies, and they work with the co-operatives to set up industries and commercial concerns.

When the trade groups first reached the cattle-raising areas, the herdsmen were very skeptical about them. But the government workers utilized the lantern festivals, the fairs and the temple meetings to explain the national minority policy, the trade policy, and the way the state-operated enterprises could serve the people. The interest and enthusiasm of the herdsmen were soon aroused.

At Lo Po Lun in Kansu province, the Tibetans from the surrounding four provinces come to the temple meetings to visit the Buddha and bring large quantities of cattle products to exchange for daily necessities. At every meeting as many as 30,000 Tibetans arrive, and business becomes very active. However, the language barrier is still a problem and there is need for more trained workers to develop trade among these people.

Great importance is placed on investigation and research work in these areas. The number of people, their economic condition and habits, the rise of their purchasing and productive power, and the quantity of commodities needed at different times of the year, must be accurately ascertained so that there will be no loss suffered by either the trading firms or the herdsmen.

Personnel of the trading company assist the minority areas in organizing and directing their work and in raising the standard and quality of their products. For example, by improving the purity of manufactured wool, this year the first batch of Mongol wool and Kucha wool surpassed international standards.

During the past three years the companies have steadily increased their buying prices for all cattle products. Along with this, the price of wheat has been raised more than seven times. This interflow of money means that, besides having a better life, the people gain a considerable income in secondary occupations, such as the transportation of salt.

The restoration and development of private industry and commerce was largely achieved as a result of government policies. In 1950, the People's Bank in Sinkiang province extended loans to private industries and commercial firms to the extent of Y56,900,000,000. Due to the widespread scope of commodities interflow and the removal of racial barriers and general social equilibrium trade developed greatly.

In Chinghai alone in 1950 over 30 fairs were held. During the boom season business of some firms increased as much as 3,000 percent. The number of industrial and commercial firms rose from 2,254 before liberation to 4,658 in May of 1952—this with a corresponding increase in the quality of all products.

The rug handicraft business in south Sinkiang was paralyzed prior to liberation; now it is not only restored, but greatly developed. In December 1951, merchants from Lhasa brought to La Po Sun, the trade center in the Northwest, 680 *pi* (each *pi* is approximately 100 feet) of cloth and Y370,000,000 worth of

Two hundred of the best breed of sheep from Sinkiang—a crossbreed of the Soviet Merino and the Khazakha — were recently airlifted to the Northeast to improve its stock.

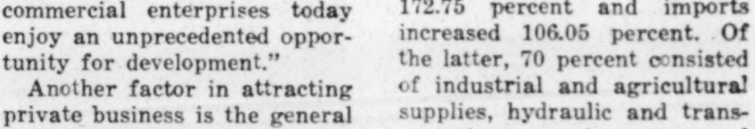
silk ribbon, wool materials, etc. In Huang Yuan, the fur and hide center in Chinghai, industrial and commercial firms increased from 342 to 1,138 last year.

All this is due to the leadership of the state-operated companies and the government price policy which encouraged private merchants to develop business in the cattle-raising areas. The Tu Lan Trade Company in Chinghai in May 1951 organized a "trade team" composed of 14 private firms. These firms were allowed to charge prices 10 percent above the state trading company's rates. As one merchant put it, "legitimate industrial and commercial enterprises today enjoy an unprecedented opportunity for development."

Another factor in attracting private business is the general market stability. The violent price fluctuations of three years ago are only memories. Fluctuations and adjustments there have been, but caused by an increase in prices paid to the producers; not, as in pre-liberation days, caused by speculation and exploitation.

THE signing of the Sino-Soviet mutual friendship agreement heralded the opening of Sinkiang's trade with the USSR. Not only has this created a market for large quantities of sheep, wool, hides and other local products; it has also brought in return a steady supply of machines and implements. In 1950, the agricultural machinery transported from the USSR included tractors, combines, farm implements, plows, seeders, harvesting, disinfecting and clearing machines, agricultural disinfectants of many varieties, blooded cattle and improved seeds.

The trade turnover increased rapidly in 1951. Local products exported increased 172.75 percent and imports increased 106.05 percent. Of the latter, 70 percent consisted of industrial and agricultural supplies, hydraulic and transportation equipment and drugs. It was estimated that last year products exported would be increased by 234 percent while imports would rise by 172 percent. From these figures it is quite clear that Sinkiang's trade with the USSR bears vitally on the production and living of the people and greatly helps economic restoration and development.



How workers fare in

A PRIVATE FACTORY IN SHANGHAI

Joseph Starobin

PEOPLE in the West are being told that the workers of China are slaving under the whiplash of "Red masters" who are supposed to be "Kremlin stooges." Businessmen are said to be pulling rickshaws when they have not been stood up before the firing squad. However, that is not the impression any sane person gets visiting the big, privately owned No. 9 textile mill of the Sung Sing Company in Shanghai.

The No. 9 mill is an old-style factory. Its heavy brick walls and wrought iron gates and outside fire-escapes give it an air of a Chinese version of Mill Town. Employing 6,000 workers, the mill has been operating for more than 20 years.

In the large reception room, a ponderous man on the elderly side, dressed in a brisk business-suit, met me. He was Mr. Tsang, the director of the mill.

"Before liberation," he said, "we national capitalists never really developed our enterprises. The big foreign firms and their allies, the Kuomintang bureaucratic capitalists, controlled everything. We were almost bankrupt; we could not pay our bills. But the people's government extended us loans, and liberation has opened big markets inside the country and has brought stable prices. With the cooperation of the workers, production has gone up, and there is a definite future ..."

As he talked I looked at the two young people on each side of the director. One, a keen, bespectacled young-looking man who was the head of the trade union; the other, a pale, young girl with black bobbed hair.

The director was giving statistics: 75 percent more yarn is produced than before liberation . . . children of women workers are in the

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JOSEPH STAROBIN, an American newspaperman, has spent the past few months in China.

factory's new nursery . . . wages have increased six times in value since liberation . . 55 percent of the workers are learning to read and write . . . 60 workers are now studying at the Peking Textile Institute. . .

The Sung Sing Mill is no freak in new China. There are scores of private factories and many capitalists, owning vast holdings. They were formerly at the mercy of foreign competition and unscrupulous and corrupt Kuomintang politicians and "capitalists." Now, for the first time they are able to develop and are being encouraged by the government because the main problem for this period is to use every existing means to increase the production of all useful goods.

Sun Li-fang, the young woman sitting next to the factory director, told me something of this plant before liberation. In early February 1948 life had become unbearable. Prices were skyrocketing and inflation was running wild. The workers had been negotiating with the company for wage increases based on a fixed rice ration, but without result. The union leaders were Kuomintang stooges and did nothing for the workers.

The workers decided to stick it out, and other workers and students all over the city saw this as a test case: there was widespread support for the Sung Sing workers.

This pale young woman (23 years old, someone whispered) raised her voice; her Shanghai dialect was short, clipped, harsh: The Kuomintang threatened the workers. On the morning of February second, 3,000 gendarmes and soldiers surrounded the factory. They were armed and had tear gas. "Here, at the very gate, we stood firm from six in the morning. We had nothing but this . . ." and she raised her fist. "They held two gates, and we held the third.

"We said we only want to eat, to live . . . why did they send armored cars?" Her voice was raised, "The soldiers opened fire . . . men and women were wounded; tear gas flooded the yard. An armored car came through the gate; it was only the action of one worker who drove a truck directly into it that saved the other workers. Three hundred people were wounded that day, and three were killed. But by nightfall, this factory still held out.

"We considered it a victory because we had completely exposed the Kuomintang. We had given courage to all the workers in Shanghai, and some days later the Kuomintang gave in and increased our rice ration."

THIS was the story of the old Sung Sing Textile Mill. We walked out of the waiting room to look at the plant. The clatter of the looms was like dry reeds in a wind. Something new had happened in the No. 9 mill since that February in 1948.

The mill is a completely modern plant working at full speed. After we had gone past the automatic looms and watched the cotton twisted into yarn we visited the new nurseries where women workers (more than half the workers are women) keep their children. During rest periods mothers of infants can nurse them.

I wanted to talk to some of the workers' to find out what they thought of things in this privately owned factory in new China. There were six, three men and three women and all had worked here for many years.

"Is there a factory council which runs the plant?" I asked. "No," one of the men, who had spent a year in prison when the Kuomintang arrested him after the February 1948 strike, replied. He went on to say that this is a privately owned and managed factory. But there is a trade union council which bargains with the management.

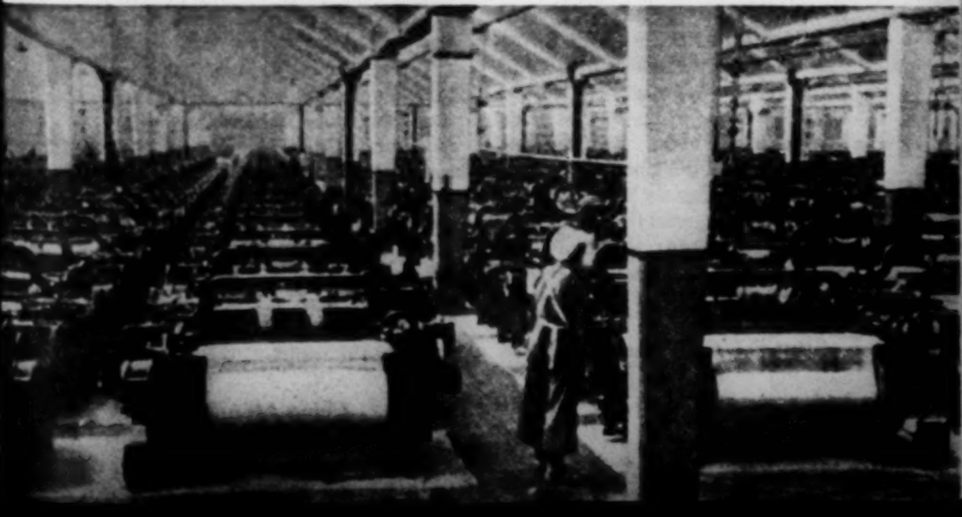
I turned to one of the girls. "But aren't the looms going too quickly?"

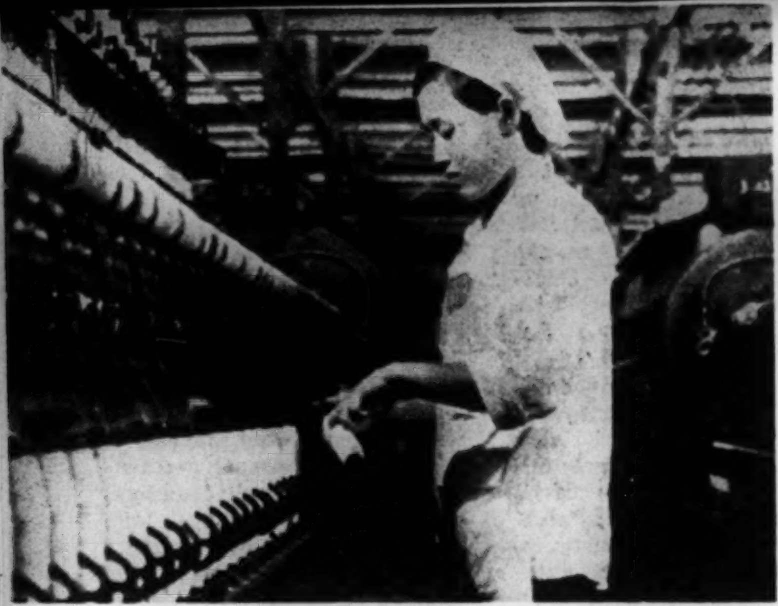
"It's in our interest to increase production," she replied with a grin.

"But if the looms go too fast, aren't there accidents?"

"Nowadays, very careful attention is paid to the machines, and accidents are un-

A newly-established cotton mill in China's Northwest.





A doffing worker in a Chungking textile mill.

usual. We workers have a say in the speed of our work. Our committee discusses things with the management. . . "

And where do they live? Some of them in the dormitories adjoining the factory, others in different parts of the city. Married workers who live outside receive special lodging allowances.

I asked again about relations with management and the eternal question: "But have there been any strikes here since liberation?" They shook their heads no, and one of the men said: "We're all here to produce; the more we produce the better is our own position as well as the country's."

"But," I continued, "suppose there are serious differences with the owner, what then?"

"We discuss them, and he either accepts or we compromise. It is in his interest as well as our own that production be maintained."

I turned to the man who had been in prison. "Do you want to leave here and work in a state factory?"

"Why should we!" he retorted. "Our wage rates are now the same, since last year. Besides, this is where I've worked for many years."

"But don't you want to take over the mill and get rid of the owner?" They all laughed as though it were a very droll idea and one of the women, much like a mother explaining to a child, said:

"In China's new democracy the national capitalists are allies of the workers and have an important part to play in building up our country."

I turned to a new subject. What about spare time and entertainment? They chuckled at this question. "We go to the park on Sundays, we listen to the radio, sometimes we go to the city's new library and museum. There are union dances, and movies and the theater are very reasonable and we go quite often."

The woman who had explained the role of the national capitalist in new China filled in for me again. "You know, before liberation there was a time when some parks wouldn't allow Chinese people in. And most of the movies were foreign movies and none of us ever understood the language even if we went once in a great while."

The man who had been jailed by the KMT answered yes when I asked him if he was married. His wife also works at this mill. Between them they make Y1,200,000 a month—women get the same pay as men for equal work.

This is a good wage in China, and I was curious to know about prices and expenses. Their rent is 40,000 a month. In the dormitories food costs only 75,000 a month. A suit of cotton clothes is from 60,000 to 80,000. Obviously, this couple has money to spare.

"What do you do with your money?"

"It's in the People's Bank."

"Yes, but have you bought anything recently?"

"A radio, which cost Y800,000 . . . and a bicycle on monthly time payments."

"But you still have money in the bank?"

"Yes, it helps serve the national economy there. . . "

"Don't you want to open up a shop?"

Everyone smiled at this. "I'm a worker, and proud to be one," the married man said. "Labor is greatly honored in new China."

"How about an automobile—don't you want to own one?"

The man who had not spoken before, a tall, lanky fellow of about 30, said: "We have to develop our national economy first. When our country is fully industrialized we will produce autos, and then workers will have them."

And what about a war? Is a war coming? "We want peace," the same man replied.

"But do you think a war is coming?" I insisted. He spoke very slowly, "If all the people unite, including the American workers who belong to the same family we do, then there will not be a war."

How the Unemployed Fare in New China

NEW China's stable and expanding economy is rapidly putting an end to unemployment, a heritage from the days of Kuomintang rule. Unemployment today is not a major problem, but for the workers out of jobs the people's government has a program which gives them relief and also offers employment in both private and state enterprises as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

Although unemployment increased greatly in the postwar years, Chiang Kai-shek's government did nothing for those thrown out of work. At the time of liberation chaos ruled.

For example, in Shanghai with more than 1,000,000 workers, except for blackmarketing, hoarding and speculating, business was nearly at a standstill. Price fluctuations, shortages of raw materials and operating capital, and a sharp market decline because of shrinking purchasing power forced the factories and mills to operate on a day-to-day basis, and many suspended operations.

Welfare for the unemployed in new China does not mean merely doling out relief. With the knowledge that tremendous economic strides are taking place in China the unemployed worker can see that jobs are constantly opening up and that his chance will come before long. The dreary process in the West whereby an unemployed worker reports to pick up his relief check, which is forthcoming for a limited period only, while the spectre of unemployment continues to hang overhead, is not present here.

In Shanghai, all unemployed register with their neighborhood office, and records go to the Labor Bureau, which handles all requests for workers.

At the same time, the neighborhood unemployment station has records of the unemployed and the individual's qualifications. Thus, when a job comes through, the request reaches the unemployment station which in turn informs all those with the right qualifications.

The degree of need for a job is the first determinant, and if all things are equal among the job-seekers a choice is made by simply selecting one name from those available.

Registration of the unemployed applies to all types of workers, skilled and unskilled. As soon as he has registered with his neighborhood office the unemployed worker is entitled to relief rice, minor medical care and the expenses of major medical costs if needed. The worker is also entitled to free attendance at union schools which give literacy as well as technical courses.

There are also newspaper reading groups for the unemployed which are attended by many, although attendance is not compulsory. The reading group is meant to increase the members' political knowledge and to keep them up on current events. In cases of examinations for certain government jobs, where questions pertaining to recent happenings and political affairs are included, attendance at the

The First Municipal Workers' Hospital in Shanghai.

newspaper reading group enhances chances of obtaining a better grade.

The granting of relief is carried out on the honor system. Unemployed workers are entitled to 45 *catties* (about 50 pounds) of free rice per month, with an additional 15 *catties* for each adult dependent and 10 for each child. However, if there are other family members working, or if the unemployed person has part-time work, he is expected to report this and receives less than a full relief grant, the amount being determined by the size of the family and general need. In addition, free clothing is given to the unemployed, again depending on need.

TO obtain a picture of how the system works out in actual practice, the *Review* asked one of its contributors, Mrs. Shirley Huang, to describe the situation in her lane. Mrs. Huang, an American woman married to a Chinese veterinarian, has lived in the same small lane for the past several years and has become well acquainted with her neighbors. Here is what she reports:

There are 16 families in my lane. Five individuals have been registered as unemployed but one, the head of a family, who has a son in the army, has been given employment recently.

This man, a cattle merchant, lost his job last year after the outfit for which he worked was found guilty of evading taxes and slaughtering young cattle in the countryside to ship to Shanghai. Because of the shortage of draught animals the slaughter of young cattle is illegal, and the firm's license was revoked. However, my neighbor was recently allotted a retail beef stall in the city government's market where he can now make a living.

Mrs. Su worked in a tobacco factory which went bankrupt just before liberation and she has long been registered as unemployed. Her husband is a civil servant who has received moderate salary increases in the past three years, and she is not considered as being among the extremely needy. She has recently had a second child but expects to find a job very soon.

Mr. Wong used to be a petty speculator. After liberation, he got a job in a company which closed down shortly afterwards and he registered as unemployed. With only a primary school education and no skill, Mr. Wong is now attending a school for the unemployed where he is studying accounting. His eldest son is going to a municipal night school at a reduced fee for children of the unemployed.

Last summer Wong's youngest child had a serious case of dysentery and expenses for medical treatment were grant-

A clubhouse built by transport workers of the Huashun Wharf in Shanghai from scrap materials.

ed. In new China there is no charity. As long as there are needy it is the responsibility of the state to look after them. No family considers it a shame to be "on relief." They consider such aid as temporary and their social right.

Years ago one of my neighbors worked in a weaving mill. She worked 12 hours a day in this sweatshop and her health broke down so that she gladly took a job as a housemaid at the same pay she was getting in the mill. Today, working conditions in factories have greatly improved, and she has registered as an unemployed factory worker.

Mr. Chang is an example of a worker in a line which has declined in recent years. He is a shoemaker who, before liberation, made leather shoes to order for an exclusive clientele, many of whom fled with the Kuomintang. Since liberation his market has dwindled and for two years Mr. Chang worked off and on. He finally registered as unemployed and was placed in a spinning mill as an unskilled laborer. He earns enough now to support his family and is studying to become a skilled operator in the mill.

* * *

EACH year since liberation more and more jobs have opened up throughout the country. Between 1950 and 1952, more than 2,200,000 unemployed men and women obtained jobs.

In the Northeast, the first liberated area, the number of employees increased 66.8 percent. The total number of unemployed now represents only 5.6 percent of the total number of workers holding jobs.

In the most recently liberated region, the Southwest, more than 270,000 found jobs between 1950 and last September, which was about 75 percent of the total number registered unemployed.

Training for jobs has become a main cog in government machinery for ending unemployment. Factories now hold training classes for the unemployed.

The building industry has taken on thousands of new workers. By the end of last September, for instance, more than 70,000 building workers were assigned jobs by the Northeast people's government. During last year, in East China, there was a 150 percent rise over 1951.

Unemployed professional and white collar workers also get special attention. Training classes have been set up, and in the past three years in East China more than 230,000 found work.

China's first Five-Year Plan gets under way this year. With new industries arising full employment in the near future is a certainty. Meanwhile, those who have been made idle by the carryovers of the old society are being looked after and trained for the jobs soon to be available.

Schools for Unemployed

NIGHT schools are equipping the unemployed for new jobs opening up for skilled and semi-skilled workers. Tan Yu-chi, attending one of these schools in Shanghai, wrote the following letter to the *Ta Kung Pao* on December 31, 1952:

"Since the opening of the fifth semester of the No. 13 School for unemployed workers, no less than 100 people have learned new occupations and have received jobs within the past two months. The number of those getting temporary jobs also made up a considerable portion in each class. For example, in two of our classes, there were 116 students originally, but by the middle of the semester 67 had received employment.

"These workers were hired by the East China Trade Department as well as different branches in the railway, tax and health departments.

"Based on situations such as this, the school authorities made a special report on the question of full employment, which has clearly shown that jobs for all are becoming available, and has increased the students' determination to equip themselves."

The Army and the Children

Gladys Tayler Yang

OUR three-year-old daughter, Chih, wears a brooch in the form of a jeep, bearing the Chinese characters: "Forward to victory." She has a whole box of other brooches, all more calculated to appeal to small-girl taste: a flower-basket, a filigree gold hat, a kitten and the like; but the jeep is her favorite, and whenever she changes her dress she insists on having it transferred.

The reason is that it has sentimental value. When we left Nanking in November 1952, this brooch was a parting present from Chih's best friend, a People's Liberation Army man.

Soon after liberation all children made friends with PLA men. Ours would come home with jars of tadpoles or tiddlers.

"However did you catch all those?"

"Oh, some PLA men helped us."

Or "Where did you get that paper boat?"

"A PLA uncle gave it to me."

Early in 1952 the house next to ours in Nanking became a PLA dormitory for a training group of army drivers. They had not been there a week before the neighborhood children were all over them, like flies round a honey-pot. Ours were no exception. Chih was just able to speak then, and to say "Liberation Army Uncle" was quite beyond her; she called them all "PLA."

Once she had grown friendly with the PLA, we were always missing her at home. She would slip away from Nurse and toddle next door, sure of her welcome. Sometimes she would heave herself upstairs (no small feat for her at that time), to burst triumphantly into their bedroom, with "PLA, here I am!" If told not to go out, she would go to the garden fence, and call: "PLA, come to our house to play!"

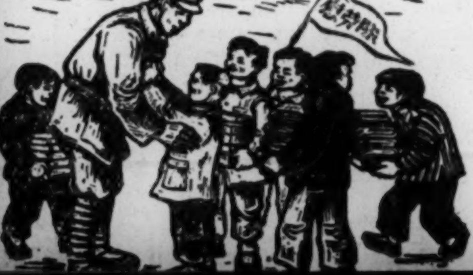
Soon there was a brisk, two-way traffic between the two houses. Scarcely a day passed without some PLA uncle calling the children over to play, or taking the elder ones to the cinema, the baby to the lake. The armymen were all keen film-goers, and often bought tickets for the whole group; but more than once Uncle Tseng and Uncle Chou gave up their tickets in order to stay behind and amuse Chih.

Last autumn my husband and I were away from Nanking for a month. Before leaving we asked our friends to keep an eye on the children, little knowing how literally we would be taken. We arrived home, several weeks later, in the middle of the night; and when we got up next morning, we found Chih's favorite, Uncle Tseng, on the porch. (He was an instructor, prevented by poor health from going to Korea.) Nurse told us he had got into the habit of coming round first thing every morning to have a look at Chih before she went off to kindergarten.

At 6:30 a.m. a couple of days later, Chih had one of her rare, but truly terrible, tantrums. She refused to put on her coat, and started to scream the house down. Nurse coaxed and Mother reasoned in vain. Father was contemplating sterner measures, when Nurse ran to the end of the garden, and called: "Uncle Tseng! Quick! Baby's crying!" Uncle Tseng came like a shot, and as soon as he picked Chih up, her screams ceased. This episode reflects rather badly on us as parents, but illustrates the spell army men have cast over China's children.

Then there was Company Commander Wang, who was convalescing in our neighborhood. He met the children outside the sweet shop, and they brought him home; and after that he was a constant visitor. He didn't exactly ignore us grown-ups (For instance, he borrowed the Chinese translation of Pollitt's 'England's Road to Liberation' for me from the army library, because I knew too little about English workers); but he made it clear that the children were the attraction.

Several times I arrived home from the university to find a group of boys gathered round Company Commander Wang on the lawn, listening to his stories, puzzling over his riddles, or singing. He brought seeds for the garden for my son, toys for the baby. He used to examine the elder children on films they'd seen, or their schoolwork, and they took some criticism from him which would have been quite



unacceptable from us.

A friend once said our place looked like a Comfort the Troops Station. In fact it was the other way round: the troops were giving the children the time of their life.

In November 1952 our family moved to Peking. On the train, the conductor stopped by us and sat down for a chat. To his surprise Chih immediately clambered up onto his knee. "She isn't at all afraid of me!" he exclaimed. His surprise increased when we all burst out laughing. Even Nurse, who was suffering from train-sickness, gave a wan smile, and said: "Her best friends are in the army. She couldn't be afraid of anybody in a uniform."

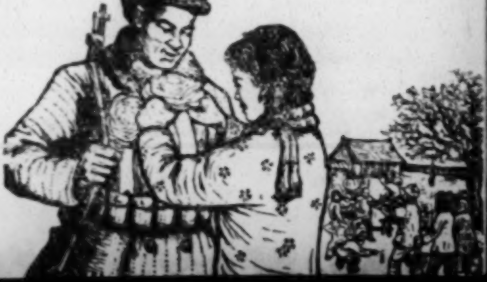
I HAVE been corresponding with two interpreters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. They started writing to me in English, but very soon they were writing Chinese to our elder children too.

When seven-year-old Ying received her first letter from one of the Volunteers, she scarcely knew how to contain herself. Like thousands of letters children receive from the front, it was read out at school and passed round eagerly by small, grubby hands. It looks years old now after so much handling, but is carefully folded away with Ying's most treasured possessions.

I used to be puzzled by the army men. I couldn't understand why they should be so fond of children. I had never seen anything like it in the West, especially among soldiers. And when I was a child in Peking in 1925, and there were warlord troops about, my mother told us to hurry home if ever we saw soldiers approaching.

The Volunteers particularly, who had never met our children, and whose time must be so precious, baffled me at first. Why should they take time to write to small boys and girls they didn't know? It occurred to me it might be from a sense of duty, but that idea was refuted by the real interest and warmth of their letters.

It took me some time to learn enough of the nature of new democracy and the people's army to realize that Chinese troops today are quite different from the conscripted soldiers of the past.



It is not for nothing that the word "soldier" is never used here nowadays. They are called Liberation troops.

These new fighters surpass all others in courage and determination just because they know so well they are fighting for peace and a better future for all. And hence it is natural for them to love children and take a special interest in them.

A letter my son Yeh received from Volunteer Uncle Wu last month seems to me very significant.

Ten-year-old Yeh hates writing. To write a letter is a labor of Hercules for him. However last Army Day he wrote to one of our Volunteer friends, and in his letter said he would like to join the air force when he grows up.

In due course, Comrade Wu replied. He said, to be a pilot is good, but not of a fighter plane; because by the time Yeh grows up there should be no more imperialism in the world, and no more war. Better study hard, to play a useful part later in national construction. In a covering letter to me, in English, Comrade Wu wrote:

"I emphasized that he'd better choose civil aviation as his future profession. A decade later, there will probably be no war in the world. Of course, to be an airman in the army is a pretty good ambition for a young kid in our new China. But, so far as the education of children is concerned, my personal opinion is that the idea of peaceful reconstruction would be better than thinking of fighting."

Fighting for peace and China's future, the Volunteers naturally take the keenest interest in every aspect of construction work here. They celebrate all the successes at home, eagerly discussing new records set in industry and the rising standards of living; and they treasure the smallest things from the motherland that show the advances being made.

With the clear understanding that they are fighting to safeguard an increasingly happy future, it is not surprising that they love children. It would be surprising if they didn't.

And hence the paradox that a three-year-old girl in peace-loving China, should say, when asked what she means to be when she grows up: "I want to join the PLA!"

Two Who Came Back

—An interview with two Overseas Chinese—

JULIAN SCHUMAN

I HAD read a good deal about how Overseas Chinese have had to pay "ransom" for relatives here in China and about how bad conditions are. I also had heard that thousands of Overseas Chinese have been returning to China. Surely, if the first were true people would not be likely to want to come back. And so in Canton, the original home of so many families who migrated to different parts of the world, I talked to two who had come back to China; one an ordinary seaman, the other a young student.

LIANG Ching-bing's parents were born in Canton around the turn of the century, and like countless others from this area they migrated to Southeast Asia to find work. Liang, a slight, wiry Cantonese, was born in 1921 in Singapore where his father worked on the docks.

"I grew up in Singapore, and when I was 14 my older brother got me a job doing odd jobs on the docks. Later, he taught me to be handy with tools. In 1940 I got a job with a British shipping company, the biggest in Southeast Asia, as a mechanic's helper."

We were sitting in a 10th-floor hotel room in Canton's tallest building, which overlooks the Pearl River, and as we talked Liang would occasionally gesture toward the window from which we could look down at the hundreds of river craft below. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, he said, he got on a ship and landed in Australia. At first the authorities wanted to send him back but by this time Singapore had been captured and the war with Japan saw a temporary modification of the "White Australia" policy so he was permitted to stay.

During the war there were jobs to go around and for a time he was at the dockyard run by the US Army Transport Service.

Liang belonged to the Chinese seamen's union in Australia but with the end of the war came unemployment. He went back to Sydney and for the next three years he had to work in a Chinese restaurant as a waiter. By 1949 he was ready to try his luck elsewhere.

In the summer of 1949, Liang landed in Hongkong with hopes of finding work. It was just before the liberation of Canton in October. He stayed there for seven months doing odd jobs, rapidly becoming more and more discouraged about the future. At this point, I asked him if by this time he had any thoughts of going back to China.

"Friends in Canton had written urging me to come back, they were all working and they told me I could get a job too. But, well, I wasn't very sure, there were many stories going around Hongkong...people were not allowed to eat chicken, the People's Liberation Army followed everybody, the government was conscripting returned Overseas Chinese for the army, there were no jobs, and so on. So I just stayed on in Hongkong watching my savings melt away. However, by the beginning of 1950 I was getting more and more fed up with things there, and in March I began to consider returning.

"But I still had my doubts and, frankly speaking, I was afraid I'd be forced into the army. However, the situation in Hongkong for me was getting hopeless." Liang stopped to smile, "I was down to my last 300 Hongkong dollars and so I decided to go to Canton. I didn't take the 300 dollars with me," he smiled again.

"Well there were other Overseas Chinese, including several seamen, returning when I crossed the border and when we got to Canton we were given a big welcome by the office in charge of returning Overseas Chinese. You know, this was the first time

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Canton's scenic Six-Banyan Pagoda built in 535-545 A.D.

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in my life I felt that I really belonged. I don't mean because we were given a big dinner and then some entertainment. It's something all of us felt, we were Chinese and had lived segregated among Chinese all our lives but now, well, we were back home."

After his arrival, Liang got a job on a freighter and worked until May 1950 when he came back to Canton. Here, he went to a seamen's school for three months. In addition to regular training, Liang studied subjects such as the significance of land reform and why workers should belong to trade unions. "Studying like this really got me to thinking about the big changes here in China, changes which mean a better life for everybody.

"After this, the seamen's bureau placed me as an oiler on a tugboat here on the Pearl River," Liang waved his hand out the window. "The work is steady and I just got a raise and now make Y750,000 a month plus Y150,000 for my food. Prices are cheap and stable and for a single fellow this certainly is pretty good. We have an eight-hour day and overtime. When I'm on shore I live in a free dormitory which was built for seamen since I came to Canton.

"You know I've been out of China and so I like to tell someone from abroad about all these things we have here," Liang said as he saw me getting ready for another question. "We even get free medical attention from the Labor Insurance Law. And while on the subject of foreign countries I'd like to tell you how at first I carried with me the feeling we all had knocked into us of inferiority, that nothing could be done in China without foreign help and equipment. At first I wondered just how we could

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The modern Ai Chun Hotel in Canton.

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run ships without American oil and things like that. Well, look down at the river—we're running them and we'll keep running them." Liang said all this, not bragging, but in a matter-of-fact tone.

And Liang Ching-bing talked on, anxious to tell how the 12 crew members of his tug joined in the health campaign on board ship last summer, of the increased number of doctors for seamen, the new seamen's sanitorium in Canton where TB patients are treated free, and the many other things contrasting his present life with that of the past.

It was time for Liang to leave and when I asked him what he does in his spare time he said he goes to movies, sometimes three times a week. He doesn't care much for the theater but on days off he likes to go to a tea-house and sit around talking with friends, some of them like himself who came back to China, others newly made in Canton. As he got up to leave and shake hands, as if reading my thoughts, he smiled and said: "That 300 dollars I left in Hongkong,—well, I brought it back last July!"

* * *

JANG Wa is 20 years old and still in middle school when he should be in college. However, this sunburned young man, who came back to China in April 1951, is not backward in his studies. If he were still in Singapore in Malaya he would be working in his father's small laundry and any prospect of attending a university in about a year, which he has before him now, would be only a dream.

The youngest son in a family of five boys and five girls, young Jang grew up in Malaya like thousands of Overseas Chinese. His father had come there from Canton in search of a living. And in the traditional Chinese manner every effort was made to send the boy to school. Jang studied in primary school for a year and then the Japanese came and business fell off so that it was impossible to pay his school fees.

All during the occupation Jang helped his father and eldest brother who tried to supplement the family earnings by peddling on the streets of Singapore. After VJ Day, he went back to school but because he was much older than the other students, "I always felt embarrassed and uncomfortable," Jang told me.

"It was not easy for my father to send me to school. Things in our shop were not too good and I had to work there after school. The house where our shop is has a number of rooms but we had to rent most of them out. We kept only two rooms and all the boys slept on the floor of one room."

Just why did Jang Wa come back to China? I asked him this and he thought for a few seconds before replying. "There are a number of reasons but the main one is that the British issued a mobilization decree. At first they said students were exempt but later this was changed and I received a notification from them to report. Now, I didn't know anything about politics but I knew the fighting in Malaya was none of my business. And so I made up my mind to get out."

He told of how students at his middle school kept ropes in their desk drawers to climb out the windows because one time the school was raided and students who had refused to join in the mobilization were taken off in a van.

I wanted to ask Jang something about his arrival in China and what his father thought of his leaving, but he was eager to talk more about life in Malaya. He told me something of the racial discrimination every Chinese there runs up against, how as a youngster he was first made aware of this when he picked up or delivered laundry at an English house. "I couldn't go into the house and was required to address any household member as "Sir," or "Madam."

But for all their repressive measures, Jang said, "the authorities were rather inefficient and bureaucratic." He laughed, and added, "and so I was able to buy the papers necessary to get out. At first my father was against my going, for the propaganda against new China is very great. But, I showed

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People's Swimming Pool in Canton built in the summer of 1951 on former wasteland.

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him letters from fellow students who had gone back and wrote about opportunities for studying, the stable prices and the jobs available. Slowly he began to weaken. By the time I left he had just come around."

Jang was just an ordinary Overseas Chinese when he arrived in Canton and now that he was free of the prospect of fighting for the British, he also had a few qualms. Along with the good things those who had returned to new China had written back, he could recall how after the war he had heard of the students from overseas who had returned during Chiang Kai-shek's time and how many of them were robbed and cheated upon landing, and then there were countless stories of no jobs except for those from wealthy families who had studied in the US and in Europe.

All this ended once Jang reached Canton. As soon as his boat got into Chinese waters people in charge of helping returning students greeted him. The Overseas Chinese Committee sent him to a special guest hostel where his only expenses were Y1,500 a meal which consisted of three dishes, and soup and rice.

At first, arrangements were made for Jang to attend a private middle school with the fees paid by the government. However, this past September he transferred to Kwang Ya Middle School, a regular senior middle school in Canton. Here

Benefits for Overseas Chinese

Based on the principle that all returned Overseas Chinese and students should be given special consideration, the Central People's Government has passed specific measures to help them. For returned Overseas students, reception houses have been set up in Peking, Canton, Swatow, Hainan and other places to provide free board and room until they can be placed in schools.

Scholarships are granted to Overseas students in intermediate technical schools; and like all other college students in the country, Overseas Chinese college students receive free education including food, board and other necessities from the government.

Special loans are granted to returned students who are sick and winter clothing including quilted suits is issued to all those who cannot afford to buy them.

there are some returned Overseas Chinese but the majority of students are from Kwangtung province. He is studying Chinese, English, the natural sciences, mathematics, history and geography. By September of this year, Jang Wa expects to be attending a university.

Jang was anxious to point out to me that he never could have finished his middle school in Malaya, and "the family had given up any idea of sending me to college, even if I hadn't been drafted."

I asked him how he liked his school in Canton. He answered by first recalling Malaya. "In Malaya, my father sent me to school mainly because somehow it was the thing to do and the way for me to get a position in life. The teachers in school were not interested in the students. Most of them didn't get paid enough and they seemed chiefly concerned with getting classes over as quickly as possible so they could leave for their other jobs.

"It's not easy to explain how one feels coming back to China and getting the opportunity to study. How ridiculous it was to think that by struggling and skimping to go to school in Singapore somehow I'd get a decent job. I might have gotten a clerk's job or work in a shop but who would dare think a Chinese could get a responsible job there!

"As to the school here, how can I begin to compare it? Back in Malaya we studied blindly, just in order to pass our subjects. And after school, when I wasn't doing my lessons, there was always work to be done in the shop. And athletics,—I didn't know what they were. Here at Kwang Ya we live in new dormitories, the food is good, there's a big athletic field and tuition is free for all the students. And the teachers, well, one has to have seen the difference. I just told you about the ones I had in Malaya. Teachers here are not teachers in that sense; they are responsible and want to help the students. I've learned something about all this and about their patience since I've been here because as someone who has gone to school on and off I sometimes needed help to catch up with the others."

Jang Wa writes home quite often to his father. "It's not difficult to write back to Malaya," Jang says, "I just tell my father and brothers the truth. They can see, too, from what I say that I have a real future. And I know they now can see the difference between a good and a bad government."

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Storm Warnings in Malaya

WHILE British officialdom—in the form of General Templer's "The situation can be regarded with sober satisfaction"—has been trying to keep a stiff upper lip regarding the "bandit war" in Malaya, gloom is the prevailing tone used to paint the economic side of the picture. Britain's "senior partner," the US, has been identified by British Torydom itself as playing no small part in the decline of the Malayan economy.

By the end of 1952, Colonial Secretary Lyttelton revealed that Malaya's economic picture was not so bright. The fall in the price of rubber had led to a fall in earnings, he told the House of Commons. Speaking in more detail, Tory Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* as early as last September stated that Britain was paying a heavy price to meet the wishes of the US by imposing a ban on Malayan rubber to the Soviet Union and people's China.

While declaring that Britain was "happy" to go along with the US imposed rubber embargo, the paper noted that the ban had forced down the price of rubber. At the peak of the Korean war, rubber stood at six shillings one penny per pound and it had gone down to one shiiling ten pence. Continuing, the *Daily Express* said: "By vast government investment during the war, the Americans have created a synthetic rubber industry in their own country. And it is a fixed American policy to use that industry as a big stick to beat Malaya.

"They stop buying natural rubber in order to force Malayan prices down . . . The wages of 300,000 Malayan plantation workers may have to be reduced. . ."

Storm warnings of the Malayan economic crisis were not only up in London; reports from Singapore and Washington were in the same vein. By October, rubber plantation owners in Malaya had presented a demand for wage cuts to workers. (*Agence France Press*, Singapore). "Malaya faces the possibility of severe social strife following the drop in the price of rubber. This continuous decline has caused employers to seek ways and means of economizing and the most obvious one is by slicing the wage-earners' pay packet."

From Washington came pessimistic predictions regarding the other mainstay of Malaya's economy, tin. A US tin mission which toured Malaya last November reported "the tin industry in Malaya is rapidly depleting its reserves available under present technology and price levels." (*Reuter*). The mission noted the certainty of a declining output in the fairly near future, unless the problem of developing reserves to replace current depletion could be solved.

Back in Singapore, (*UP*, November 19, 1952) Britain's High Commissioner of Malaya, General Templer, took time off from patting himself on the back for the war which is costing Britain 462,000 Singapore dollars daily, in addition to the cost of maintaining more than 40,000 British and Commonwealth troops in Malaya. Templer told the legislative council that production of rubber and tin in Malaya would be less in 1952 than in the preceding year.

Templer's report revealed that rubber production would be about 35,000 tons below the 1951 figure. The main reason for the decline, he said, was the substantial fall in rubber prices. The situation had been made additionally difficult for producers by the fact that production costs had not fallen proportionately.

While Templer did not mention it, the "bandit war" was a heavy drain on the none too stable Malayan economy. The cost of trying to put down the Malayan's fight for national independence took up almost 25 percent of the budget.

Associated Press, in a year-end round-up from Malaya, reported: "The cost of waging the fight has been ascending with the years. In 1953 it will touch its peak—S$257,000,000 (US$85,600,000) . . . Malya's total budget is estimated at S$686,000,000 (US$228,600,000). ...

"The country's treasury balance has been dropping for months because of curtailed rubber export taxes. And to bridge the gap between expenditure and income the government has been forced to float a loan of S$100,000,000 (US$33,300,000), the first of its kind."

Foreigners in India

INCREASED competition from foreign firms in India has become a major concern for Indian businessmen. Among foreign nations participating in the Indian economy, Britain still holds the dominiant position, although the US is making serious efforts to dislodge its junior partner from the number one spot.

Foreign private investments in India account for approximately 44 percent of the total long-term business investments. These are chiefly British and, according to a Reserve Bank of

India 1948 report, amounted to 2,283,000,000 rupees out of a total foreign investment of 3,200,000,000. Total US business investments were only about 180,000,000 rupees.

Last June, in answer to a query in the Indian Parliament, the Minister for Commerce and Industry said that in the four years, 1948 to 1951, total fresh import of British capital amounted to 244,000,000 rupees as against 32,000,000 rupees of US capital.

However, the Americans have seriously cut into India's foreign trade. Between 1938 and 1951, the percentage share of Indian exports found the UK declining from 30.6 to 18.4, while those of the US rose from 7.3 to 23.6 percent. In imports, the

French Dilemma in Viet-Nam

ALTHOUGH French government personnel is like a well-shuffled deck of playing cards, whichever clique happens to be in office finds itself on the horns of a dilemma regarding the "dirty war" in Indo-China. Paris is torn between the need for more US aid and the nightmare of increasing US encroachment in its Southeast Asian preserve.

That the French cannot go it alone in their efforts to defeat the national independence movement in Indo-China is no longer even an open secret. Despite public disapproval of the more than six year-old war, Paris has been crying for more US aid and is looking forward to active support from the Eisenhower government.

Using participation in the US-dominated European army scheme as a lever, the French have called for recognition of its "Indo-China war burdens," which up to the end of last year, had cost them 90,000 casualties and about US$6,000,000,000—an average of US$1,000,000,000 a year. The US, which met one-third of the cost in 1951 and 1952, is expected to foot half the bill in 1953, UP reported from Paris on December 19, 1952.

"Reliable sources" in Washington have been talking about the US having the right to send "instructors" to Indo-China to help the French in training troops. This, it has been pointed out, "might permit greater expansion."

However, even while the French clamor for more aid

British went down from 34 to 24.4 percent, while the Americans increased from 8.3 to 16.8 percent.

BOTH in and out of Parliament, Indian businessmen have been raising the issue of the serious setback to the development of Indian industry caused by the expansion of foreign-owned industrial units. In addition, there has been considerable criticism of the policy of protective tariffs which in the name of protecting indigenous industries, is in effect aiding foreign business to creep into India and by establishing Indo-foreign firms, is enjoying the benefits of protection and is ultimately stifling or ousting national industries. Examples of the latter have been cited in Parliament on a number of occasions.

P.T. Chacko, a Congress M.P. from Travancore-Cochin last November examined the operation of protective tariffs in respect to the aluminum industry. According to Chacko, only 30 percent of the capital of the Indian Aluminum Co., Ltd., for example, was in the hands of Indian nationals, the remainder being held by Aluminum Ltd. Canada. Thus, 70 percent of the profits are drained out of India, he said. In addition, the Indian subsidiary is paying to the parent company, 15,000 Canadian dollars a year for "technical advice" and another 12,000 dollars for "advice and assistance in respect of finance and accounting."

Other Congress Party M.P.'s have pointed out similar situations in the typewriter, battery, match and bicycle industry in India.

from the US the thought that this might entail increased American "interest" in Indo-China has not escaped them. Hence, the *London Times* delicately noted that Eisenhower and Dulles are both of the opinion that France has a major "defense" duty in Europe and consequently her Asian burden should be lightened.

Noting that the US is prepared to step up its interest in Indo-China, the *Times'* commentator goes on to point out that this is not to the liking of the French. Thus, Monsieur Letourneau, Minister of State of Relations with the Associated States of Indo-China, said that what France wants is more "aid" and not the "internationalizing" of the war, which would mean less "freedom of action" for France.

How foreign firms were pressing national industry and business was emphasized at the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay in the last quarter of 1952. Chamber President Pranlal Nanjee stated:

"A number of foreign-owned undertakings manufacturing consumers' goods requiring no special skill and in spheres in which Indian units had developed and made striking progress, had expanded their production capacity in recent months substantially and to such an extent as to jeopardize not only the future plans of expansion of the corresponding Indian units, but even the continuance of their present level of output, and manufacturing capacity."

At the same meeting, the Chamber head proposed legislation to put a halt to the growing competition of foreign enterprises in India. He also referred to the influx of foreign traders who first come to India with temporary visas, but get them extended and remain indefinitely and are ultimately able to displace existing businesses.

Mme. Sun Addresses Americans

SOONG Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen), in her address to the Vienna Peace Congress last December, called on the American people to stop the war policy of the US government and the present war in Korea.

Madame Sun said, "Peace-loving people throughout the world are hoping that the people of the United States will assume a special responsibility in this vital work. I am not referring to those already acting for peace. We know these friends will continue their work and intensify it, no matter how repressions increase. I am speaking to those Americans, the majority of Americans, who desire peace in their minds and hearts but have not yet lifted a finger to get it. These do not yet see that their own well-being and future are intimately connected with the napalm raids and saturation bombing and other murderous acts of the US armed forces in Korea, and with the machinations of the US politicians in both Europe and Asia. . . .

"We hope that the American people will put a stop to the war policy of the US government and its encroachment on the national independence and national rights of other peoples."

THE MONGOLIAN PEOPE'S REPUBLIC

TO most Westerners, Mongolia is merely the name for one of the far-off corners of the world, a place of temples and lamas, caravans and camels, a place of backwardness and poverty which history has by-passed since the 13th century when the Mongol chieftain Genghis Khan led his horsemen on a rampage which shook the world, laying waste great areas stretching from Korea into northern India and across the present day Soviet Union clear to what is now Iran.

Lying in remote central Asia, Mongolia in fact did appear to have been "by-passed" by history for several centuries. Its society stratified into a feudal pattern which made progress impossible and life for the majority hardly more than a misery. Despite its large area (621,875 square miles), the primitive herding economy could support only a minimum population which has now risen to a scant 1,000,000 people, thus making it still one of the more sparsely populated areas of the world.*

However, by the early part of this century the people of Mongolia began to stir. The Russian Revolution, which brought a new deal to the Mongol and other nomadic peoples living under similar conditions in nearby Soviet Asia created a profound impression. The intrigues which the Japanese and other foreign powers began to hatch in the country and the actual invasion of Mongolian territory by foreign-supported White Russian troops at the time of the foreign intervention in the Soviet Union, hastened the rising revolutionary sentiment of the people.

Iu 1921 Mongolia became the first country in Asia to stage a people's revolution and, subsequently, to establish a people's government. Since 1924 the country has been known as the Mongolian People's Republic.

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* With a population density of 1.6 persons per square mile in an area almost two and a half times the size of Texas, it is far less populated than most other comparable areas. In the semi-arid southwestern part of the United States only the state of Nevada (1 person per square mile) is more thinly peopled.

BEFORE the 1921 revolution, backwardness and ignorance dominated Mongolia. The vast majority of the people were poverty-stricken herdsmen, and land and cattle were firmly in the hands of a few feudal landholders, the Lama monasteries and usurers. In addition to domestic oppression, the people were threatened with invasion from Japan, which was bent on occupying the Mongolian steppes as part of its plan to rule Asia.

The *arats* (peasant-stockbreeders) led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) were the moving force in the revolution. Organized in 1920 by Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, the MPRP held its first Congress on March 1, 1921, and on March 13, an Emergency People's Revolutionary Government was inaugurated.

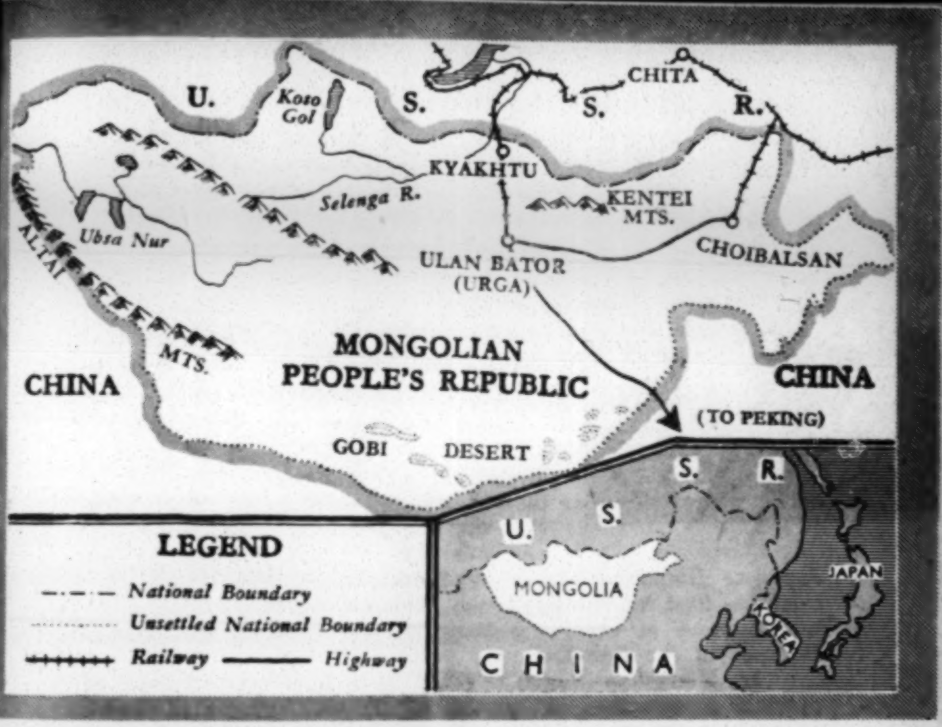
At that time, Mongolia was occupied by the Chinese warlord Hsu Shu-chen and troops of the White Russian Baron von Ungern-Sternberg who were in collusion with the Japanese militarists. Embarking on a nation-wide struggle, the MPRP formed a united front, with the leading role played by the *arats* who made up the bulk of the country's population.

The new Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, with assistance from the Soviet Union, defeated the invaders and captured the capital city of Ulan Bator. On July 11, 1921, a limited monarchy was set up.

The people's victory resulted in a growing uneasiness on the part of the feudal ruling class, who launched a bitter struggle against the new government. Planting agents in the administrative organs of the MPRP and the government, and working in collusion with the Japanese, the feudal lords organized several counter-revolutionary plots. The terroristic nature of their activities was illustrated by the murder of Sukhe-Bator in February 1923.

In August 1924, the Third Congress held by the MPRP adopted a program for the elimination of feudalism, and pointed the way toward socialism. Three months later, the Mongolian Grand National Khural, the nation's highest executive organ, proclaimed the inauguration of the people's republic and wrote its first constitution.

The first stage had seen the people's regime effect a number of reforms designed to weaken the foundations of feudalism. In the second stage, the people's government eliminated the feudal lords as a class through the confiscation of their properties, which were nationalized or distributed to the *arats*.


U. S. S. R.
Koso Gol
CHITA
KYAKHTU
Selenga R.
KENTEI MTS.
Ubsa Nur
ALTAI MTS.
ULAN BATOR (URGA)
CHOIBALSAN
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
CHINA
CHINA
(TO PEKING)
GOBI DESERT
LEGEND
National Boundary
Unsettled National Boundary
Railway
Highway
U. S. S. R.
MONGOLIA
JAPAN
KOREA
CHINA

However, feudalism still retained its economic basis in the monasteries, which owned about 25 percent of all the country's livestock. It was not conclusively eliminated until the period of 1938 and 1939, when the Lama monasteries, which were serving as centers for counter-revolution and espionage, were closed.

Before being expropiated the feudal lords, with Japanese help, plotted to overthrow the government, restore feudalism, and set up a Japanese protectorate with the Panchen Bogo—one of the highest hierarchs of the Lamaist Church and a Japanese agent—to be proclaimed the Khan of Mongolia. This attempt at open rebellion was smashed in 1932.

However, this was not enough to curb Japan's ambitions, and the complete collapse of their plot to conquer Mongolia from within gave way to direct armed aggression. Japanese forces invaded the country several times in 1935 and 1936.

On March 1, 1936, Stalin, in an interview with American newspaperman Roy Howard, stated: "If Japan ventures to attack the Mongolian People's Republic and seeks to destroy its independence, we will have to assist the Mongolian People's

The death in January 1952 of Choibalson, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, was deeply mourned throughout the country.

Republic. . . ." In the middle of that month, the USSR and the republic signed a mutual-assistance pact.

Notwithstanding this, three years later, in May, 1939, Japan launched a large-scale attack against Mongolia, in the vicinity of Khalkhin Gol. Soon after this, the world received the news of the complete rout of crack divisions of the Japanese Kwantung Army by Soviet troops. This gave considerable food for thought to the Japanese military clique which was desirous of occupying Mongolia and "feeling out" Soviet defenses in the Far East.

The Mongolian Republic could now turn to problems of national construction. At the MPRP Tenth Congress in March 1940, the program adopted pointed to the full-scale development of the country's economy and science, and the raising of the people's living standard and cultural level.

In the Second World War, troops of the Mongolian People's Republic fought alongside the Soviet Red Army on the Asian mainland. Despite the hardships of the war period, the nation continued its development plans. In the immediate postwar period new and major achievements were made.

IN order to speed the industrialization of the country, in December 1947, the Eleventh Congress of the MPRP approved the nation's first Five-Year Plan. By 1947, there were approximately 60,000 workers and employees, who, together with their families, totalled 200,000—one-fifth of the country's population.

The first Five-Year Plan called for an overall development of the nation's economy, cultural activities, education, and public health. According to the plan, the volume of gross industrial output, as expressed in terms of outlay, was to be increased from 188,300,000 *tugriks* (one *tugrik* is equal to US$.25) in 1947 to 370,700,000 in 1952. Output of coal was to rise 85 percent, electric power was to be substantially increased, and dairy products, key to the nation's economy, were to increase threefold in 1952 when compared with 1947.

In the field of communications, the plan called for a nearly 200 percent increase in transportation facilities over the 1947 level of 45,400 tons. Rail transportation was to be increased by 88 percent. Plans were made to establish telephone communications between the capital and regional centers and to set up a broadcasting network.

During these five years, the total volume of construction was to cost 25,300,000 *tugriks*, and more than half of all capital investment was allocated for the building of housing and cultural facilities and for the construction of schools and hospitals. Provisions was also made for a substantial rise in workers' wages, as well as development of collective agriculture. By the latter part of 1952, the Mongolian People's Republic was well on the road to socialism.

Herding still holds an important place in the national scheme, and the number of animals was three times the pre-revolution

Prime Minister Tsedonbal being greeted by Mao Tse-tung during his stay in Peking in the fall of 1952, when the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation was signed between the two countries.

figure, which was a result of application of scientific methods of stock-breeding and the establishment of an extensive veterinary system, with Soviet assistance.

Agriculture also has made great headway in Mongolia. At present, there are 10 state farms throughout the republic, and production has quadrupled since 1940.

When Mongolia was ruled by the feudal lords, there was practically no industry. Even butter, in a country so rich in dairy cattle, was imported. Today, the republic has numerous industries. In addition to the well-known Choibalsan Industrial Combine and the Meat Combine, many new enterprises, such as machine-tool, electricity, wool-washing, and so on, have been developed. The Nalaikha coal mine increased output 290 times between 1922 and 1947. During the past 10 years, industrial production in Mongolia increased four times.

The progress made in education is highly significant. Before the revolution, more than 99 percent of the population was illiterate, and there was only one school in the whole country with an enrolment of 50 students, most of them children of

At the China Industry Exhibition recently held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, visitors showed a keen interest in the products of their neighbor. Picture was taken in the textile section of the exhibition.

feudal landholders and high government officials. Today, there are 420 schools with 73,000 students—an eightfold increase over 1940.

In 1942, the republic built its first special institution of higher education—the University of Mongolia—which in the past decade has turned out a large number of doctors, educators, veterinarians and zoologists. At present, more than 1,000 young men and women are studying at the university, and many post-graduates are doing research work there. In addition, there are other institutions of higher learning, including a school for government workers, 14 technical schools, 15 middle schools and one teachers' college.

The government's attitude toward education can be seen from the budget. In 1952, educational expenditures made up nearly one-third of the budget. As a result, illiteracy has been gradually wiped out. In 1951, seven out of eight of those between the ages of 13 and 45 could read and write, and today 92 out of every 100 are literate.

Newspapers, magazines and books in the Mongolian language are widely published. The nation has eight central newspapers, 19 district papers and 16 magazines of various kinds. There are 22 libraries, 348 reading rooms, 23 cinema houses, several theaters and one film studio. A children's theater was built at Ulan Bator in 1951.

A national literature has been created. Mongolian writers have written more than 600 works of prose and poetry; many classics, including works of Shakespeare, Balzac, Pushkin and others, have been translated into Mongolian.

Mongolian artists have produced some outstanding paintings which have been displayed at a number of international exhibitions, and the movie industry has turned out quite a few first-rate pictures.

Great strides have also been made in public health. Before the revolution, all medical work was handled by men who were virtual witchdoctors, but today modern medical facilities such as hospitals, sanatoriums, laboratories and plague prevention equipment are widespread. Since 1940, the number of hospitals has doubled. At present, there is a doctor for every 130 people, and all medical treatment is free.

Because Mongolia is so greatly dependent on herding, animal husbandry is vital. Therefore, development in this field has been particularly stressed. Veterinary stations to check the spread of animal diseases number 500, with hundreds of veterinarians and thousands of trained assistants in charge.

New communication facilities are gradually supplementing camels, cattle and horses. Automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles are now available. The completion of a railroad from the Soviet border to the capital at Ulan Bator has been an important factor in the development of the country's economy. There is also an airfield in Ulan Bator.

During the post-war period, the international status of the Mongolian People's Republic has been consolidated. A Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance and an Agreement of Economic and Cultural Cooperation were signed with the USSR in Febuary 1946.

In addition, the founding of the Chinese People's Republic guaranteed the establishment of friendly relations between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples, which was long obstructed by the Kuomintang. On October 4, 1952, China and Mongolia concluded the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation, which will further strengthen ties between these two countries in their fight for world peace.

ARMY OF CONSTRUCTION

THE People's Liberation Army is an important construction unit in new China, in addition to being the nation's first-line of defense. Reclamation of farmland as well as building of railway's and roads has been spearheaded in many instances by PLA men. In 1949, for example, units in the Northeast launched all-out reclamation work in the sparsely-populated areas along the Sungari and Liao Rivers and have opened up a total area of more than 100,000 hectares to farming.

PLA men helped in the construction of the new 300-mile Tiensuei-Lanchow Railway in the Northwest and also played an important role in the building of the recently completed Chengtu-Chungking Railway in the Southwest. New highways through previously unexplored mountain regions in Chinghai and Sikang provinces as well as in the Tibetan plateaus were constructed by PLA construction units.

PROSPERITY COMES TO YEN CHIA VILLAGE

• • • *TU JEN-TZU*

YEN Chia Village in the northern province of Shansi recently was awarded the title of "Model Village" by the Ministry of Agriculture for its outstanding achievements. It is typical of thousands of farming communities which have begun to live much better since land reform, now virtually concluded on a nation-wide scale.

It is difficult to imagine the extent to which Yen Chia Village was ravaged and plundered under Japanese and then under Kuomintang rule. Its good climate and fertile soil brought not prosperity but poverty to the majority of the inhabitants, 95 percent of whom were poor peasants owning but 60 percent of the land, while a handful of landlords and rich peasants owned more than 30 percent.

In spite of back-breaking work, the peasants lived from hand to mouth; 82 of the 120 peasant families were of the poor peasant class. By the eve of liberation, most of the village's productive power had been destroyed. Only eight animals, five water wheels, 10 plows and 40 hoes remained, and more than 200 *mou* (33 acres) of formerly fertile land had turned into wasteland.

For a time after liberation in March 1947, the lack of tools and labor power hindered recovery and development of agricultural production in the village. However, with government help according to the principles of "organize the people, overcome difficulties and develop production," the peasants began to raise production, a process that has speeded up considerably since the carrying out of land reform in 1949.

Today the village has topped its pre-war production level and prosperity has come to its inhabitants. The number of families has increased to 126, with 115 in the middle peasant class, and the village has 52 animals, 35 water wheels, seven big carts and slightly more than 1,250 *mou* of arable land. As the land is especially suitable for cotton growing, this has become the peasants' chief

Cooperatives supply the farmers with tools, fertilizer and consumer goods.

occupation, with nearly 830 *mou* in cotton.

Yen Chia's rapid recovery can be seen from the figures for 1951, a bumper crop year. Total production, valued at ¥486,000,000, was 2.7 times the pre-Japanese war level, and 3.6 times the pre-liberation level. Unit area yields were up, with non-irrigated land averaging 156 *catties* (172 pounds) of cotton per *mou*, 23 percent above the pre-war record, and irrigated land averaging 443 *catties*, 72 percent more than the pre-war record.

ENCOURAGED by their success and the honor of being named "Model Village," the peasants set higher targets for this year's production drive, pledging themselves to grow 500 *catties* per *mou* on irrigated and 180 *catties* on non-irrigated land.

Many factors contributed to the outstanding success achieved by the villagers in such a short time. Much was due to government help; also important were the development of mutual aid and cooperative movements among the peasants, the active leadership of model peasants, the use of fertilizer and scientific farming methods, and the improvement in the water supply.

As production has developed, living standards have gone up. The staple diet for two-thirds of the villagers before 1947 was corn; in 1949 only three families enjoyed an adequate diet, while three-quarters of the families were just barely getting along. By 1951, however, two-thirds of the families in the village were eating well, and the villagers possessed such articles as 70 thermos bottles and 104 pair of rubber shoes, which had formerly been luxuries beyond their reach.

The mutual aid movement has also made great strides. In 1950 there were only three teams, two of which were led by labor heroes Chao Shang-hu and Shih Tsai-kwei. Their irrigated land averaged 549 *catties* of cotton per *mou*, which was 19 percent better than the yield achieved by peasants who worked individually.

From such results, the other peasants of the village clearly saw the superiority of the mutual aid team idea, and the number of teams has steadily increased to a present total of 19. There is also an agricultural production cooperative. Nearly 90 percent of the village families have organized themselves, till about the same proportion of total arable village land, and own 49 head of livestock.

INFLUENCED by the growth of the mutual aid system, the cooperative movement has also made fast progress, with nearly 88 percent of the adult peasant population of the village members of cooperatives.

More production and higher living standards have made for more education and culture. Of 72 school-age children, 65 are attending school. Last year, the peasants' winter school became a regular school, and this year it was expanded in response to the demand for more education. There are two classes, with a total enrolment of 158, including all the young men of the village except seven who could not take part for one reason or another. With the use of the rapid method of learning characters, it is anticipated that illiteracy can be completely wiped out in Yen Chia Village within a year.

Last year, a small library was set up, stocked with news-

Most of Yen Chia's children are attending school.

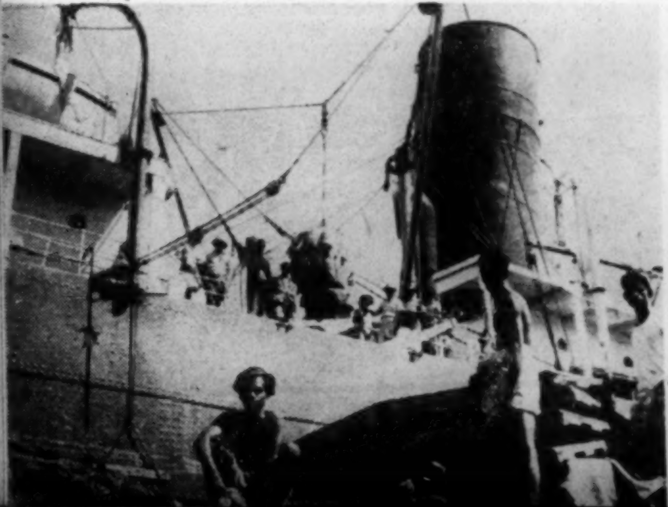
papers and magazines, and recently 200 books were acquired, including the works of Mao Tse-tung, popular science, agriculture, current affairs and picture story books. Newspaper reading groups have been organized, and the peasants are now beginning to demand radios, the better to keep abreast of events.

The villagers have become health-conscious, with more satisfactory living conditions, and recently decided to have a general housecleaning twice a month. Since the beginning of these periodic clean-ups, the village has looked fresher, and no epidemic disease has been reported.

Health centers have been set up for women and children, and with the arrival of two midwives trained in modern methods of childbirth, infant mortality has decreased considerably. To leave mothers freer for work and study, the agricultural production cooperative has established creches during the busy seasons.

China Rice Reaches Ceylon

The first trade agreement between China and a Southeast Asia country was with Ceylon last October. Under the agreement, China is to ship 80,000 tons of rice to Ceylon in exchange for rubber and other products. Negotiated on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, this agreement shows the possibilities of trade among the Asian countries.



Unloading the first shipment of rice at a Ceylon port.

Education in Kwangtung

Chen Kuo-hua

ALTHOUGH Kwangtung ranked high in education in old China, the quality of education left much to be desired. Schools in this rich southern province were either foreign-controlled and influenced, or were "one-teacher" private schools set up in villages by the local landlords to propagate ideas of their own superiority.

Colonial outlook in education was not only found in the coastal cities but also had penetrated deep into the interior of the province where foreign-run schools were established.

Snob appeal was the cause for the rise of many "colleges" not up to standard, but established so that rich men's children might obtain a diploma and its attendant prestige without being put to the inconvenience of studying.

These "colleges" have outlived their purpose since liberation. Great construction work is taking place all over China and the demand for trained personnel is growing larger every year. In addition, more and more children of workers and peasants are going to school.

Because in the past high school education was denied these youth, many are not up to college level, and there has been a natural drop in the number of college and university students. However, enrolment in primary and middle schools has increased, which in turn means that high educational institutes will soon have more students than ever.

Foreign domination of many schools has ended since liberation. In the countryside the former private "one-teacher" schools have been incorporated with the public schools, which has put an end to the influence of feudalism in Kwangtung's education.

Because of its background the educational system of Kwangtung has gone through a reform process since liberation. The chief aim has been to inaugurate new and modern teaching methods, revise the out-moded curriculum and give the students a practical education that will be useful in the building of new China. At the same time, policy is also directed at wiping out the widespread illiteracy, a heritage from the past.

Before liberation, teaching methods were not organized. Working conditions were poor and many teachers had to rely on other jobs to make ends meet. Students were chiefly concerned with getting marks rather than in learning. Now, however, teachers receive adequate salaries and are able to devote full time and energy to teaching and planning courses. Students no longer bone-up just before an exam but have come to realize that their lessons are a means to finding a place in the new society which is growing up around them.

Teacher and student cooperation is one of the keys to education. For example, in all colleges the courses for the new semester are discussed and decided on by the professors and students together. Between lecture hours, class representatives may report on student suggestions regarding teaching methods, subject matter, or viewpoint and emphasis.

While some old professors at first found it difficult to take suggestions and criticism from their students, they have come to realize that this is a way to improve their courses.

ALONG with improvement in quality has come a quantitative change in education in Kwangtung. By the end of 1952, enrolment was more than 3,300,000, double the number of students before liberation.

In the process of furthering universal education, the hitherto neglected national minorities are entering schools. In Kwangtung, during the spring semester last year, the government opened 862 evening and primary schools for the Li, Miao and Yao minorities. Special training has been given to a large number of teachers for the Li nationality on nearby Hainan Island. The student body of the national minorities now makes up about 10 percent of their entire population.

The trend in increased numbers of students from worker and peasant families is marked, a sign of the growth of real democracy in education. In the first half of 1952, more than 35 percent of the middle school students came from these groups and by the fall term, 65 percent of the new students came from worker and peasant families.

A typical example of the trend in education can be seen from the Chin Hsin Middle School for girls in the suburbs of Canton. Greatly influenced by a foreignized outlook before liberation, it catered mainly to the daughters of the wealthy. Today,

An adult secondary school in a village.

its enrolment of nearly 1,000 is one-third above pre-liberation, and for the first time girls from worker and peasant background are attending the school. The government, in addition to paying their tuition, gives extra subsidies in the form of food and pocket money to the needy students.

Not to be overlooked in the new education is the emphasis on a healthy body as well as a sound mind. Before liberation, athletics and physical training were a rarity in schools, especially girls' schools. At the Chin Hsin Middle School there are now three large playgrounds. In addition, there is something new to be seen for China: girls practicing track and field events on an athletic field complete with an obstacle course, and playing on four new basketball courts and a volleyball court.

While the evils of old-time foreign influence, which sought to implant a colonial mentality and adherance to the ways of the West on the small minority of youth who could attend school, have been done away with there is no attempt to isolate students from the world at large. For instance, in Kwangtung province English is taught in the schools and many middle schools have large foreign-

Girl students in the Electrical Engineering Department at Tsinghua University.

language departments.

At Chin Hsin, English is a popular course and the students have their own wall newspaper put out by members of the department. International friendship is something all students learn and understand and the fight for world peace is not divorced from their studies, as witness a quotation from an essay in the wall newspaper of this girls' middle school: "Those who love peace are our allies irrespective of faith, economic system, or nationality . . ."

SINCE the liberation of Kwangtung in the fall of 1949, spare-time schools for adults have increased rapidly. In 1950, the enrolment of workers and peasants was 116,124, and in 1951 the figure jumped to 1,682,440.

These spare-time schools offer both primary and middle school courses. In addition, many "short-course" middle schools giving special rapid and concise courses have been set up, thus enabling the peasants to prepare themselves for advanced studies in higher educational institutes.

By the end of 1952, land reform in Kwangtung was basically completed and, since peasant demand for schooling rises with the improvement of their economic position, the provincial government educational department is ready to launch an all-out literacy movement. A number of teachers for the short course literacy movement have already been trained.

Experimental classes conducted in Canton were highly successful and indicated that the short course literacy method can be put to use throughout the province. When enough teachers are trained the new method will be a means for wiping out illiteracy completely in Kwangtung within the next 10 years.

National policy toward education is a factor in advancing popular education all over China. The 1952 budget, for instance, provided 180 percent more funds for education than were spent in the preceding year. Thus, it became possible to provide more scholarships for students, raise teachers' salaries and subsidize private schools. The revitalized education in Kwangtung cannot be separated from the overall national policy of the Ministry of Education.

Kwangtung province, like the rest of China, is made up largely of a peasant population and the rapid recovery and development of agriculture is closely connected with the growth of education. Land reform has brought better conditions and income to the peasants and the workers in the cities. Formerly they had little or no opportunity for education.

With their living standards up and the opportunity available for studying, they work hard, study diligently and their enthusiasm for learning is remarkable. Today, grandparents, parents and children all have opportunities to study.

EAST CHINA AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL production in East China, the nation's largest administrative area, has passed pre-war records. For example, the 1952 grain output exceeded 70,000,000,000 *catties* of grain and 3,000,000 *piculs* of cotton, highest pre-war production, by 13.6 percent and 77 percent respectively.

Other important East China crops also show similar records; tobacco, industrial hemp, and tea registered 106.4 percent, 908.5 percent and 11.3 percent increases over top pre-war levels respectively.

Livestock has increased by more than 2,000,000 head since 1949, while hogs were up by more than 8,000,000 head, surpassing the pre-war level by 23 percent and 77 percent above 1949.

Forty percent of the rural area's peasants are participating in organized farming; there are 2,189,147 mutual-aid teams, 367 agricultural producer cooperatives, and more than 350 state farms.

POW MESSAGES FROM KOREA

SINCE April 1951 hundreds of messages have been broadcast by US, British and other prisoners of war in North Korea, addressed to their families and friends. These recorded messages stress the POW's desire for an end to the Korean war and to return to their families. In addition to personal greetings, messages point out the good treatment being received, including plenty of food, medical care, and recreational and reading facilities.

Excerpts from recent messages broadcast by the POW's reveal how these men, some of whom have been prisoners for more than two years, feel about the war in Korea. They also give some idea of what their life in a POW camp is like.

"Here in this camp, we do many things, such as playing softball, volleyball and have other recreational activities like ping-pong, cards, reading and a game sort of like pool. As you can see, the Chinese are doing their best to keep my health up. Although I am kept busy I am dying to be with you once again . . . The ending of this war and peace throughout the world would be the greatest thing to me that ever happened, besides meeting you . . ." **Pfc. Herman J. Whalen** to his mother in Syracuse, New York.

"I wish you people in the States could see the kind treatment we POW's receive from the Chinese Volunteers," said **Corporal William E. Banghart** to his wife in Muncy, Pennsylvania. "Evelyn, have you heard of four American airmen who confessed to their part in bacteriological warfare being used here in Korea? Well, darling, I had an opportunity to speak with a Lieutenant Floyd B. O'Neal, one of these airmen. I wish you could have heard the man speak. I have never heard a speech given with such sincere and heartfelt expression. One could see that the man was truly sorry for the part he played in this savage brutal war . . .

"It is our earnest hope that soon peace will again prevail the world over. Just remember this, peace must and will be won by all the peace-loving people throughout the world."

"We've just had an Inter-Camp Olympics," **Pvt. Thomas Davies** told his wife and son in Essex, England, "I was lucky enough to go with the team from our camp . . . Talk about POW's life, I've never seen its equal. There was bunting and streamers everywhere, camp flags, colorful uniforms for all competitors, a brass band, in fact it was the last thing I'd have expected to see. The prizes were top-hole and I didn't come off too bad myself, collecting five broaches, a fan and a walking stick. It lasted a fortnight all told, and our camp managed to take second place, so you can imagine how pleased we were about that."

PRISONER of war camps in North Korea have not escaped bombing and strafing by the US Air Force and raids have resulted in the killing and wounding of POW's. A Christmas message from US airmen who are prisoners in Korea to all the personnel of the 5th Air Force in Korea stressed this subject.

"Up here, it will probably be the first time in history that all prisoners will be able to celebrate with a wonderful dinner the Chinese are going to help prepare for the prisoners, and after dinner the fellows will be able to listen to some of their own kind of music. Instruments have been brought in such as guitars, harmonicas and accordians, others such as a drum and other types the prisoners themselves made.

"Sounds like a lot of propaganda, doesn't it, but it's not. Maybe some day, when we are back home again and we hope it's soon, you will be able to talk with your buddies who came out second best up in MIG Alley, and then you will be able to see for yourselves.

"We always admit the Air Force did a wonderful job in the struggle against the Germans and Japanese, but here in Korea, we think you've overdone it, and set new records. A lot of homeless people are now living in caves and dugouts and in mountains. Some of them are missing their mothers and fathers and children, and their homes that weren't military targets; that's a new record for the 5th Air Force, isn't it?

"Don't forget, some of your buddies are up here. Do you know what it is to wake up in the middle of the night, and see planes bombing and strafing the camp that you live in, and seeing for yourself the houses in flames, and some of your buddies laying on a stretcher hurt, and know that these are your buddies, the same guys with whom, only a few months ago, you were together flying the same mission?

"This coming Christmas all the camps are going to celebrate, with the help of the Chinese People's Volunteers. So if you are on patrol, on a mission, on, or near Christmas Eve, remember, there are no guns in our camps, so don't take it out on us. We would like to spend a nice quiet Christmas Eve. Please fellows if you are having a drink fill it up again, and we hope that your next mission will be homeward bound."

Others who have broadcast in recent months are:

AMERICAN POW'S

NAME	SERIAL No.	RANK	ADDRESS
Andrews, Malcolm	RA 14218908	Pvt.	318 Trade St., Florence, Alabama
Atkins, Roy	RA 15232355	Corp.	1031 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Brown, Gerald	USAF 9625a	Lt.-Col.	7858½ Flight Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bundy, Lyonel D.	USMC 666423	Sgt.	3425 South Hope St., Huntington Park, California
Brock, William R. Jr.	RA 14396479	Pvt.	55A Bianche Ave., Rome, Georgia
Butler, Paul G.	RA 15445782	Pfc.	1222 W. Breakenridge St., Louisville, Ky.
Baillie, Fred W.	—	—	517 West 99th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Baker, Rodney I.	RA 21276582	Corp.	81 Edwards St., Fitchburg, Mass.
Banghart, William E.	RA 13228704	Pfc.	240 Railroad St., Muncy, Pa.
Boyd, Charles R.	RA 15284215	Pfc.	Prestonbury, Kentucky
Baker, Jerry D.	USMC 1226854	Pfc.	420 West Dunham Hobbs, New Mexico
Barnes, Thomas Richard	USMC 1188481	—	P.O. Box 154 Dadeville, Alabama
Bluitt, Robert R.	RA 13310987	Pfc.	Pennsylvania
Brewton, Leonard	RA 15295448	Corp.	3525 Chase St., Toledo, Ohio
Camden, William A	RA 11187371	Pfc.	Route No. 3, Gorham, Maine

Carter, Leroy Jr.	—	Corp.	1509 South Eye St., Tacoma, Wash.
Cross, Sherman	RA 15266364	Corp.	530 Indiana Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Chillis, James	RA 15264313	Corp.	2372 East 63rd St., Cleveland, Ohio
Conley, Benjamin	RA 35221518	Corp.	318 West Goodale St., Columbus, Ohio
Delgado, Tarsicio	RA 19369362	Corp	2437 Workman St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Dunn, Harold M.	RA 18001314	—	115 Amy St., Syracuse, N.Y.
Douglass, Richard F.	ER 5713558	Pfc.	RFD 1, Spear St., South Burlington, Vt.
Duncan, Thomas E.	RA 29004719	Corp.	Route 1, Box 286, Kennewick, Wash.
Degraw, Bobby, R.	RA 14319349	Pvt.	Route 2, Abbesville, Mississippi
Erickson, Edwin W. Jr.	RA 18181887	Corp.	Massachusetts
Edwards, Arnold R.	USMC 1195452	Pfc.	Lucerne, Missouri
Forry, Lloyd N.	RA 13396254	Pvt.	818 North 10th St., Reading, Pa.
Ford, John E.	RA 15258642	—	27 High St., Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana
Freeman, Leroy	RA 13568529	Corp.	544 Ponatic Ave., Dayton 8, Ohio
Godfrey, Larry	RA 17243981	Corp.	Route 4, Arkansas City, Kansas
Gregory, Arthur J.	USMC 1180947	Pfc.	233 Casey Ave., Mt. Vernon, Illinois
Hikida, Ray Y.	RA 16303345	Corp.	1654 Holyrook Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Haslam, Reed A	RA 19345937	Pfc.	Wellsville, Utah
Harbour, John T.	RA 14321458	Corp.	Route 1, Rio, Mississippi
Hall, Cornelius	—	Corp.	1513 South Eye St., Tacoma, Wash.
Harris, Smith	—	—	2219 North Franklin St. Phila., Pa.
Hemphill, Lorn	—	—	1137 South Dorrance St., Phila., Pa.
Henderson, Warren	—	—	1239 Myrtle St., Phila., Pa.
Hopkins, Stephen	—	—	1516 South 19th St., Phila., Pa.
Jackson, Amos Jr.	RA 39760197	Corp.	1175 Sherman Ave., Cincinnatti, Ohio
Kilburn, Gerald	RA 15264065	Corp.	3000 West 10th St., Amerillo, Texas
Lewis, William Jr.	RA 15295448	Pfc.	8619 Cedar Ave., Clevland, Ohio

McCartney, William J.	RA 13440548	Pvt.	637 Hillsboro St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Murray, Wesley	RA 12255190	Corp.	453 West 141st St., New York 31, N.Y.
Martinez, Gilberto	US 5507667	Corp.	1004 Polk St., Brownsville, Texas
Martin, Raymond C.	US 51038210	Pvt.	Frederiksburg, Pa.
Noble, Jack D.	RA 19338887	Pfc.	1559 West Market St., Gardena, Cal.
Page, Frank J.	RA 13163949	Corp.	311½ Grove St., Kingston, Pa.
Paul, Donald E.	US 55048717	Pvt.	302 East Lawrence St., Mishawaka, Ind.
Peasner, Thomas R. Jr.	RA 18323089	Pvt.	4616 Gaston Ave., Dallas, Texas
Peterson, Richard	—	—	Ishpeming, Michigan
Picerno, Joseph	US 51105429	Pvt.	17505 Liberty Ave., Jamaica, N.Y.
Parker, Willie A.	RA 57301086	Corp.	2736 Buena Vista Road, Columbus, Ga.
Rambo, John	25315644	Sgt.	206 Alexander St., Fountain City, Tenn.
Ribbeck, Lester A.	USMC 1193721	Pfc.	10 Water, Saint Lockport, New York
Rada, Stephen A.	RA 13273634	Pfc.	46 Main St., Branchdale, Pa.
Richmond, Pat Jr.	ER 18334605	Pfc.	Delano, California
Renouf, Bernard N.	RA 11199267	Pfc.	Maine
Roberts, Lloyd L.	US 37900548	Pvt.	316 Glenwood Ave., Mankota, Minn.
Robinson, Marshall	RA 15266644	Pvt.	815 Palmwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Staudenmayer Thomas E.	AF 13401869	—	1054 Alcott St., Philadelphia 24, Pa.
Sirk, Kenneth Louis	RA 15272210	Pfc.	Route 3, Clarksburg, West Virginia
Scherer, James H.	RA 13312094	Corp.	Pennsylvania
Stovall, Andrew	RA 15266481	Corp.	297 Euclid Ave., Akron 7, Ohio
Stewart, Donald	RA 13347210	Pfc.	5415 Ward St., Cincinnati 27, Ohio
Smith, Elijah H.	RA 35298933	Corp.	167 Winner Ave., Columbus 3, Ohio
Thomas, Nathaniel S.	RA 15297574	Pfc.	445 Liberty Ave., Alliance, Ohio

Tenneson, Richard P.	RA 17281893	Pfc.	Minnesota
Wem, Robert	RA 15279702	—	3rd Wells Court, Youngstown, Ohio
Wertman, Albert P.	USMC 1065298	Corp.	1913 East 73rd St., Cleveland, Ohio
Whalen, Herman J.	RA 12348485	Pvt.	301 Hudson St., Syracuse, N.Y.
Wagner, Kenyon L.	ER 16219149	Corp.	4353 Dickerson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Warren, Vernon L.	RA 17236176	Corp.	4073 Labadie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Wills, Morris R.	RA 12356664	Pfc.	West Fort Ann, New York
Walker, Johnny	—	—	2036 West Nicholas St., Phila., Pa.
Yewchyn, Micheal	RA 16244991	Sgt.	916 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ybarra, Joel C.	US 18091920	Corp.	547 West Glenn Ave., San Antonio, Texas

BRITISH POW'S

NAME	SERIAL No.	RANK	ADDRESS
Armstrong	5498719	Corp.	9 North Street, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England
Ablett, Cyril Ronald	21013373	—	53 Symmergangs Road, Barnes, London S.W. 13
Bawtry, James J.	22416679	Pvt.	70 Hammond St., Fartown, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England
Binding, David Stanley	22248355	Pvt.	52 Ingleby St., Ladywood, Bermingham 18 Warwickshire, England
Barry, Timothy A.	5049642	Pvt.	123 St. James Road, Eastborne, Sussex, England
Bilboe, William	3654584	Corp.	24 Royal Naval Air Service Camp, Burscaugh, Lancashire, England
Bergin, Jeremiah	22243556	—	1 Pearse St., Kilkenny, Eire
Chapman, C. H.	7893695	—	60 Harcourt Terrace, Peurhiwceiber, Glamorganshire, South Wales
Cocks, Ronald	6141695	—	18 Millor Road W. Gorgdon, Surrey, England
Clark, Keith	22511801	—	4 Glendor, Weast, Salford, Lancashire, England

Confron, Andrew . .	CH/X 4710	—	90 Stuart Terrace, Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland
Coupe, Joseph . .	3599021	—	107 Sulby Drive, Ribbleton Preston, Lancashire, England
Cusson, Aubrey James	5884490	Pvt.	No. 9 Bolehill Lane, Crooke's Sheffield 10, Yorkshire, England
Childs, Edward . .	22530079	Corp.	366 Billet Road, Waltnamston, London E. 17
Davies, Frederick . .	4032875	Pvt.	42 Vincent St., Swansea, South Wales, U.K.
Davies, Henry Thomas	6087074	Pvt.	"Vandervelt B," Vandervelt Ave., Canvey Island, Essex, England
Dabbes, James . .	2227955	—	"The Nest," Conewdon, Rockford, Essex, England
Eagles, Anthony Paul	14475226	—	11 Bosbican Rd., Bearland, Gloucester, England
George, Phillip . .	14475233	Pvt.	Woodbine Cottage, Slad Shroud, Gloucestershire
Guess, Robert . .	22482220	Corp.	17 Peartree Rd., Luton Bedfordshire, England
Godbold, James . .	5773515	—	102 Boileau Road, Barnes, London S.W. 13
Green, K. . . .	5620356	—	Westwoodside, N. Doncaster, Yorks, England
Green, Ron . . .	6967874	—	140 Huxley Road, Leyton, London, E. 10
Higginson, Sam . .	4802166	—	215 Southwark Bridge Rd., London, SEL
Hansford, Donald William . . .	—	Corp.	18 Lodge Camp, Caerleen, Newport, Monmouthshire, England.
Horrobin, Joseph .	3857040	—	29 Fir Grove, Beach Hill, Wigan, Lancashire, England
Hill, Jimmy . . .	5949835	Corp.	210 Kennington Lane, London Sell, England
Janman, Edward John	22116790	Pfc.	No. 1 Buckle Jun Huts Seaford Sussex, England
Lucas, Don . . .	577347	Corp.	11 Vicars Roads, Kentish Town, London N.W. 5

Leslie, Ernest . .	19039134	Pvt.	92 Peel St., Winston Green, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England
Lockhart	22391647	Pvt.	9 Adamson St., Mossand Bellshill, Lanarkshire, Scotland
McNally, John Noel .	22305359	—	7 Watt St., Ravenhill Ave., Belfast, N. Ireland
Morgan, Patrick . .	7043376	—	No. 8 Station Road, Bagenaltown, County Carlow, Southern Ireland
Martin, W.	22285797	Corp.	Colne House, Station Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, England
Milnes, Roy . . .	22274368	—	11 Wadsworth St., Yorkshire, England
May, G. H.	926120	—	97 West Street, S. Kirkby, Pontefract, Yorks, England
Moxham, Fred . .	3712359	—	10 Rosslyn Crescent, Wealdstone, Middlesex, England
McManus, Edward	6030907	—	42 Preteria Ave., Walthamotow, London E. 14
Newhouse, George Edward . .	5183954	—	64 Wheatstone Road, Gloucester, England
Nassey, William .	22202796	—	342 Kevin Street, Flats, Dublin, Eire
Nelson, Frank Smith .	5499018	Corp.	6 High Silver Upper Park, Loughton Essex, England
Ormondroyd, Terence .	2243741	Pvt.	28 Sheldon St., Holbeck, Leeds 11, Yorkshire, England
Perkins, Albert, Henry . . .	1419618	Corp.	40 Dean St., Moorfield, Bristol, 5 Gloucestershire, England
Pochin, Gordon . .	2082400	—	Main Street, Markfield, Leicester, England
Ryan, Patrick .	22204446	—	29 Sheeny Terrace, Clonmell, Co. Tipperary, Eire
Rowley, Peter .	—	—	26 Northfield Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, England
Richards, George R. .	PO/X 6153	Corp.	34 Hawthom Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex, England
Reginald, William Coltman . .	22525347	Pvt.	50 Moors Ave., Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

POW's Broadcast . . . . .

Street, William	6344927	Corp	37, The Link, Enfield Wash, Middlesex, England
Sheldrake, John Ernest	22315907	Pvt.	184 Devizes Road, Salesbury, Wiltshire, England
Savage, Albert	5885517	Pvt.	18 Haydon Park Road, Wimledon, London, S.W. 19
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Surridge, E.	6148074	—	Paritfields, Roydon, N. Ware, Herts, England
Shaw, John	22274708	—	Patrick St., Mount Melluk, Co. Lein, Eire
Smith, Kenneth John	22530098	—	105 Ebony Street, Victoria, London
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Tozer, Peter	—	Pvt.	50 Bassaleg Ro., Newfort, Monmouthshire, England
Tyler, John William	5885292	—	87 Mayfield Ave., Dover Kent, England
Underwood, John	RM 8042	—	33 Uplands Rd., Bournemouth, Hants, England
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Wood, William	893357	—	"The Holt," Woodseats, Grenoside, N. Sheffield, Yorkshire, England

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The Contract

A story by WANG AN-YU

SZE Niu's mother had fixed supper early, but her husband didn't return till dark. As he came in the gate, she snapped, "Aren't you eating these days? Making the whole house wait for you in this heat!"

"Why did you wait for me?" he asked deliberately. "I had something important to do."

"Oh, you always sing the same tune," she grumbled. "It's 'important business' every day . . ."

"All you women do is raise a fuss and pester people . . . Our mutual aid group had to talk about signing a contract with the co-op."

"What? What's a contract?" she demanded, puzzled and anxious, frowning at him.

"It means we draw up a mutual selling-buying agreement with the co-op." He gulped some rice porridge. "They supply the things we need, like oil, salt, cloth and bean-cake fertilizer; and they'll sell our extra grain, cotton and so on for us. Understand? They guarantee to send us what we need on time, but they'll take our grain at any time. It's all written down on paper, and we put our fingerprints on it . . . You may think it's easy, but we spent the whole day talking it out."

"The whole day?" she echoed.

"Sure. We each had to figure out what we'd need for the summer and how much wheat we'd sell to the co-op. . . ."

"What's that? How much do they pay?" When she found out that the co-op would pay ¥10,500 for wheat and supply bean cakes at ¥16,500, the difference in price got her worked up.

"I said we'd need eight *catties* of bean oil," he went on, two of kerosene, four of salt, two cartons of matches, 18 bean cakes, and . . ."

In a frenzy at "18 bean cakes," she broke in, "Aiya! But how much wheat are we selling?"

"Give me a chance! I figure we'll have four *tou* we won't

This story, which first appeared in the Shanghai *Liberation Daily,* was translated by William Paget.

need for ourselves . . ."

NOTORIOUSLY shrewd, Sze Niu's mother knew the multiplication table by heart and could figure sums as easily as rolling off a log. She had never let herself be cheated.

Once, years before, she had bought three needles from a pedler at eight coppers each, and told him to figure it up. Thinking she wasn't very smart, he quickly said "Three eights make 25."

Saying nothing, she pretended to count out five times five coppers, slipping them quickly from one hand to another; but twice she only counted out four. The pedler, satisfied that he had tricked her, simply swept them clattering into his box without counting them.

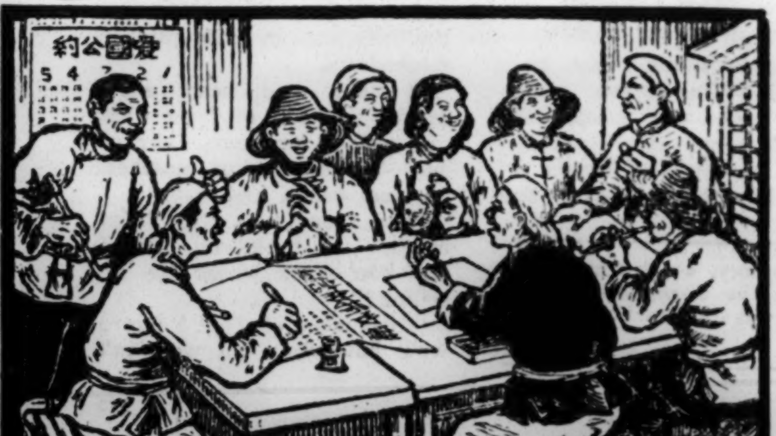
After a minute, she ran after him, shouting "You sure can figure, can't you? Since when does three eights make 25? We'll get somebody to decide this!" He had to hand over a copper. She went off, smiling to herself, thinking "That'll teach you to be penny wise and pound foolish!"

Now, confused by the old man's talk, she was sure there was something wrong somewhere; and the difference in the price of wheat and bean cake stuck in her mind. She was suspicious of the co-op, and had planned to sell their extra wheat and make new clothes for her daughter, Ta Ching, when she got married. "Have you signed the contract yet?" she demanded, frowning.

"We had to talk it over at home first," he replied, "to see if we needed anything else. We'll fingerprint it day after tomorrow."

"Fingerprint it?"

"Of course! What else do we need?"



"Order anything else and we'll have nothing left to eat," she said angrily. "You don't know enough to come in out of the rain. Contract, contract! If you sign away all our wheat, what are we going to do for Ta Ching's wedding this fall? You'd let yourself be sold and wouldn't know enough to count the money!" and she turned away furiously.

"All right, all right!" he said. "How could I ever make you understand? You women don't go to enough meetings, so you always make things so damned complicated!" Since she refused to listen, he disgustedly grabbed up his tinder string for his pipe and started off to a meeting of his group.

She was so upset she told Ta Ching to wash up the dishes, and went to see a friend of hers, a Tsingtao merchant's wife. The latter listened to the story, and with an alarmed and suspicious air, gasped, "Oh, my dear, this is all very new. Maybe the co-op will supply things at first, but ... and won't you feel bad if wheat goes up in price?"

"Just so!" Sze Niu's mother nodded emphatically. "It won't leave us free; it's just like looking for trouble!" The two chattered away, and Sze Niu's mother grew more worried than ever.

When she got home she fretted to Ta Ching that her "stupid father" would cause them to lose on the wheat. "You're always worried about trifles," Ta Ching said. "The co-op is there to serve its members; and anyhow, if you make new clothes for me now, they'll only lie around unused for six months! If we get beancake for fertilizer, we'll have even more wheat."

"Then do as you please," the mother snapped, "and get rid of the whole shooting-match!" And she stamped off to bed.

But she tossed and turned all night, as restless as a mouse trapped in a drum. "They're sure all afire to grab our wheat and unload their stuff... We never signed a contract before... Bean cakes won't buy wedding clothes...!" And then, towards dawn, she clenched her teeth. "I'll wangle a couple of dresses before the wheat goes to the co-op," she decided.

EARLY next morning, as soon as father and daughter had disappeared down the hill, she told Sze Niu to feed the donkey. Shutting the front gate with a crash, and not bothering to eat any breakfast, she stuffed a large sack full of wheat.

Ten-year-old Sze Niu, watching her, asked, "Mother, what's that for?"

"Don't ask so many questions!" she snapped. Then "We're going to sell this and get you a new jacket."

"Didn't sister say we can get them at the co-op?"

"You heard the merchant's wife—the co-op cloth isn't any good. Take good care of the donkey, and I 'll buy you a new pen, too."

After breakfast, they tugged and pushed the heavy sack onto the donkey's back and set off for Liu Village, Sze Niu's mother beating the donkey's rump with a switch she broke off a tree.

The market wasn't very full when they arrived, and Sze Niu's mother was happy to see only a small quantity of grain being offered for sale. Gloating over the high price she would get, she patted her son's head and promised to get him a cake when they had sold the wheat.

"I want some jelly too," he demanded. She promised him that too, and added that they'd get a big melon to take home.

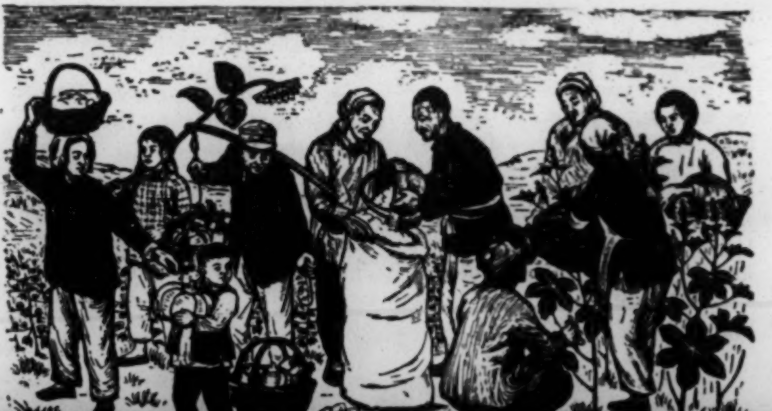
Later on, the grain section was crowded with men carrying empty sacks. Many took up a handful of grain, looked at it and threw it back without asking the price, then turned away.

Then a wrinkled old man came up and asked her the price. Putting on her best business manner, she said, "Take a good look at its color, grains the size of pomegranate pips, best in the whole market!"

"Yes, yes!" he said impatiently. "Whoever says his own melons are bitter? How much?"

"Want me to be frank with

"Gathering the Crops" by Su Kwang.



you?" she gestured widely. "For you I'll make it ¥11,500."

"That so? Keep it for somebody else!" he replied, turning away.

So the whole morning went by, with nobody offering more than ¥9,500, less than the co-op would pay. Then the sun began to go down, the market was almost deserted, and the wheat was still in the bag.

Her shopping plan was ruined, the donkey impatiently stamped his hooves, and Sze Niu grew famished; but still she stared at the few who lingered in the market place, hoping somebody might yet buy. "You can't come too early to market," she said to him, "or leave too late. We may sell any minute now."

BUT at last she listlessly got to her feet, tied up the bag, and was about to leave when she heard a familiar voice. Turning, she saw Sze Niu's third aunt, who lived in Li Village, followed by her son Ta Shun, who was carrying a load of straw baskets on his shoulder pole.

After exchanging greetings, Third Aunt asked Sze Niu's mother what she was selling. "I needed money badly," she replied, pointing to the sack, "so I brought that pesky wheat, which nobody wants."

"Why not sell it to the co-op?" Ta Shun put in. "You get a good price and it saves bother. You can't do decent business at the market."

Not wanting to admit her mistake Sze Niu's mother beat around the bush and asked what price the co-op gave, although she knew very well. "Good heavens, how should I have known that!" she exclaimed. "Worry about money drove the co-op clear out of my head . . . You had a good crop this year, didn't you?"

Ta Shun said yes, and that they had signed a contract with the co-op for more than four *tou*. "Aunt," he asked, "has your mutual-aid group signed up with the co-op yet?"

"Signed . . . ? Oh, I don't know; after all, your uncle is the boss!"

"It helps to bring goods from the city and keeps prices stable . . . You remember the proverb, 'Sell cheap and buy dear, lose the year's labor in tears.' That's because we never had co-ops before, so the merchants always bought our grain cheap and sold it back to us at high prices when we were starving. . . . After one go-round like that, half what we grew disappeared into someone else's hands."

He looked at his aunt, who was deep in thought, her chin cupped in her hands. He explained how they would get a bigger income by buying bean-cake fertilizer. She was impressed, but still dubious. "I heard you have to put your fingerprint on the contract," she said worriedly.

"Why not?" said Ta Shun, jabbing his right forefinger into his left palm. "It's only to show that you mean what you say."

"Just as I suspected," she thought, "with a contract you can't do what you like." Then aloud, "But they might want to palm off shoddy goods on us . . ."

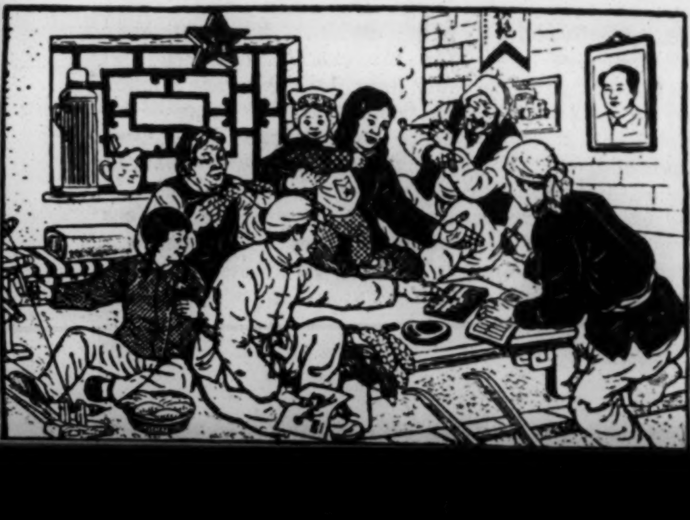
Her sister-in-law took her by the hand. "It's unfair to talk like that," she said. "Before we signed a contract, I was worried sick; but we've saved a lot in just buying oil alone. Look at this!" and she drew some colorful printed cloth from her basket. "I just got it at the co-op. Isn't it pretty?"

Sze Niu's mother fingered it; it was of good quality. When she found that it cost less than she thought, she was angry with herself for having listened to the prattle of that silly old merchant's wife. Sze Niu was also taken by the bright cloth. "Didn't you say the co-op stuff was no good?" he grumbled to his mother. "That's good, and cheap too!"

She gave him a push. "What are you putting in your two cents for, my young lord?"

He scowled at her. "You think you're so smart, you know papa was going to sign the contract, but you came on the sly to sell wheat, and the price was lower than the co-op's, and you didn't buy me anything to eat all day. . . ."

Now the fat was in the fire for fair. "You little whelp, you just keep on gabbing!" she shouted, and flushed red. Ta Shun and his mother couldn't keep from laughing. Then Ta Shun bought a cake for Sze Niu, and he and his



"Mapping out the Production Plan" by Liu Chien-an.

mother started home.

MUCH earlier, Sze Niu's father had found out what his old woman was up to. He was sitting in front of the house when his better half came along, driving the heavily loaded donkey. "How's everything?" he asked casually "Did you get a good price?"

Smarting from his sarcasm, ashamed and angry, she replied, "I'd never have dreamed of going, but it was for the girl's sake "

"A trip's nothing, so long as you make money!"

"All right, that's enough! At least, I didn't sell. Why didn't you explain it clearly last night?"

"Would you listen to me?" He stood up; "blockhead!" he thought, but all he said was, "Who flounced off before I could say three words? Isn't the whole thing perfectly clear now? You told me that I knew nothing except signing contracts, but do you realize that it's only because we have our own government, and co-ops and plans that we've been living so well these past few years? Otherwise we wouldn't have any wheat to sell at all!"

"Well, stop glaring at me like an angry bull and raising cain, won't you?" she said, submissively. "I wasn't going to kill myself to stop you, anyhow."

"Do you understand now?" he pressed her.

"Yes, yes! You better hurry and put your fingerprint on the thing!" He couldn't help roaring with laughter, and she burst out crossly, "I'm not going to stand here just to amuse you!" She called Ta Ching, and the two emptied the sack of wheat back into the bin.

COOPERATION IN FARMING

BY the end of 1952, four out of every five peasant families in the Northeast belonged to mutual-aid teams or agricultural cooperatives. Organized peasant families cultivate 84 percent of the total farmland in this area. Both mutual-aid and cooperative farming expanded greatly last year. From less than 100 cooperatives in 1951, there are now 1,200, and a great many more mutual-aid teams. It is anticipated that there will be around 5,000 cooperative farms in the Northeast this spring.

CHINA NOTES

Self-Sufficient in Cotton

CHINA is now producing enough cotton to meet the needs of its textile industry. In Kuomintang China, cotton was a major import and in 1946, for example, 6,850,000 *piculs* were imported from the US.

In 1949, the year of the founding of the new government, cotton output was only 52.4 percent of the highest pre-war figure. In 1950, it was 83.7 percent, and in 1951 it was over the pre-war high mark by 33 percent. The total cotton crop for 1952 topped the pre-war high by 55.7 percent.

Not only has total production gone up, but unit area production has also increased greatly. In 1951, average output was 3.8 percent above that of 1950, or 24.7 percent over 1949. Last year, average output was more than 50 percent above the 1949 level.

The government has encouraged the raising of cotton, in many cases in areas where it was formerly limited or non-existent. Prizes are given to model agricultural workers, mutual-aid teams and state farms which produce bumper crops. In 1951, for instance, six state farms, three villages, five mutual-aid teams and 33 individual peasants were given awards by the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, local governments also give prizes.

Among the nation's top 250 prize-winners in agriculture for 1952 was the chairman of an agricultural cooperative in Shansi province. The cooperative obtained the highest cotton yield throughout the country, producing more than seven tons per hectare.

Government assistance and the publicizing of modern farming methods has spurred production of cotton. Cotton growers have been supplied with large quantities of up-to-date farm utensils, fertilizers and machinery. A campaign against insects and diseases harmful to the cotton crop has been widespread. At present, nearly 63 percent of the nation's cotton fields are using chemical fertilizer, and the government has further aided the farmers by improving irrigation systems to water these fields.

Cotton fields planted with high-yield seeds have increased in area. In 1949, fields planting high-yield seeds made up 10.7 percent of the nation's total acreage; in 1950, 19 percent; in 1951, 28 percent; and last year they jumped to 50 percent. The use of high-yield seeds has not only increased unit area production, but it has also improved the quality of cotton on a nationwide scale.

Technical Schools Expanding

THE need for more technical personnel has been emphasized by the announcement of China's First Five-Year Plan for national construction. Technical schools and institutes are being expanded and new ones added by the Ministries of Heavy Industry, Fuel Industry, Railways and Communications to train more personnel.

The Peking Iron and Steel Engineering Institute and Institutes of Engineering in the Northeast, attached to the Ministry of Heavy Industry, have revised teaching plans and programs in various courses..

Eight new technical schools for geology, non-ferrous metals, chemistry, iron and steel, surveying and drawing, and building materials will be set up this year. In addition, existing polytechnics will be further expanded in 1953.

The Ministry of Fuel is now training large numbers of experts in drilling. The three railroad institutes in Peking, Harbin and Tangshan completed their reorganization by January, and the Peking Institute will train railway administration personnel; Tangshan Institute, personnel in civil and mechanical engineering and electrical transportation; and the Harbin Institute, personnel in tele-communications and signals.

Institutes such as these also will start short-term schools to give workers a general education enabling them to take up more advanced studies in technical school. In a few years, it is anticipated, many engineers coming from the ranks of workers will be employed on the nation's railroads. Up to the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Railways had trained more than 5,000 technicians through its 12 secondary schools and its eight schools for skilled workers. A locomotive drivers' school will be set up this year.

Institutes for ship engineering and river transportation in the Northeast, Shanghai and Central-China, attached to the Ministry of Communications, will establish various courses for the requirements of improved communications. Subjects such as harbor installations and the management of mechanical equipment in harbors, in addition to existing courses in shipping engineering and river transportation management will be taught. The Northeast Institute of Ocean Navigation will set up courses in piloting, ship engine installation, ship repair, navigation, waterways and harbors.

Technical schools of communications have already been expanded in different areas in China, and a new school of communications is scheduled to be set up in Central-South China.

Preserving Old Architecture

NEW China is paying great attention to the preservation of its ancient architecture, which has a history of more than 3,000 years. Repair work on outstanding buildings of artistic and historical value is being carried out on a large scale.

By the beginning of the year, more than six months of detailed labor was nearing completion in the repair of the famous Fokuang Temple, a Buddhist structure in the Wutai Mountains in Shansi province. Built in 857 A.D., the temple is the oldest wooden structure in existence in China. It is known as the possessor of "four wonders in one," namely, more than 30 Buddhas, early Tang dynasty scripts, Tang and Sung dynasty murals, and a magnificent main hall.

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has set up a special institute in the Yun Kang caves near the city of Tatung in Shansi. These caves contain the largest collection of early Buddhist sculpture in China. Work on the collection started about the middle of the fifth century and was continued down to the end of the sixth. The caves are about an eighth of a mile long and contain Buddhas, Bodhisattvas and other figures significant in Chinese history and religion.

Repairs are under way on the nation's oldest and tallest wooden pagoda, Fokung Temple in Yinhsien, Shansi. Rising five stories, the height from the ground to its spire is 66 meters. This renowned building is nearly 900 years old.

Following an inspection, plans for the repair of the "Great Stone Bridge" have been completed. The bridge, built 1,300 years ago, is in Chaosien, Hopei province and is an open spandrel bridge with a principal arch of 37.5 meters. Its ingenious way of using small subsidiary arches on top of the principal arch was not adopted by Western engineers until 1912.

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs in Peking is also helping local governments in the Northeast and other areas to examine many buildings of historic value. Systematic plans for repairs have been made in a number of cases and work will be started soon.

Transfer of Changchun Railway

THE formerly jointly-operated Sino-Soviet Chinese Changchun Railway, now under the Harbin Railway Administration, was officially transferred to China on December 31, 1952. Under terms of the Sino-Soviet Agreement, made in Moscow on February 14, 1950, both parties agreed that the "Soviet government transfers gratis to the Government of the People's Republic of China all its rights in the joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway with all the property belonging to the railway. The transfer will be effected immediately upon the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, not later however than toward the end of 1952."

Covering nearly 2,000 miles, the railway was built by Tsarist Russia. It consists of two trunk lines, one from Manchouli on the Sino-Soviet border to Suifenho, via Harbin; the other from Harbin to Dairen. The latter was taken by the Japanese after the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, while the former came under the control of the puppet Manchukuo regime following the Japanese conquest of Manchuria. After VJ Day, the Soviet government and the Kuomintang signed a treaty for joint-operation.

Following the establishment of people's China in 1949, combined Sino-Soviet administration was faced with the task of restoring the railway from the effects of serious damage by the Japanese and neglect under the Kuomintang. More than 1,000 Soviet experts trained nearly 20,000 Chinese railway administrative and technical workers.

The property transferred to the Chinese government, without compensation, included all land, rolling stock and equipment, subsidiary and other enterprises and establishments serving the railway. It also included property purchased, restored and newly constructed during the period of joint Sino-Soviet administration.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Report of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China. Peking, 1952, 665 pages plus full-page illustrations. Reviewed by D.F.

THE United States Government continues officially to deny using germ warfare. If there be anywhere on earth anyone naive enough still to believe this denial, let him read this Report—if he dare, and if he can secure a copy. Beyond a doubt it will be banned throughout freedom-of-the-press America and the various American satellite states.

The scope of this work may be judged by the Preamble: "From the beginning of 1952, phenomena of a very unusual character occurring in the territories of Korea and China led to allegations by the peoples and governments of those countries that they had become the objective of bacteriological warfare.

"Since the peoples of the world had long manifested their disapproval, and indeed detestation, of such methods of war, the gravity of the situation was well understood. This was the reason for the formation of an International Scientific Commission which should examine the evidence in the field.

"The members of the Commission, who, conscious of their responsibility, made every effort to free themselves from preconceived ideas, have carried out their investigations according to the strictest scientific principles known to them. The details of this work, and the conclusions to which it has led, are placed before the reader in the present Report. In its composition eight languages have participated, and if it should be found lacking in elegance, the reader will remember that it had to be clear, unambiguous, and comprehensible in every continent." This led to the following Conclusion:

". . . The Commission has come to the following conclusions. The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U.S.A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.

"The Commission reached these conclusions, passing from one logical step to another. It did so reluctantly because its members had not been disposed to believe that such an inhuman technique could have been put into execution in the face of its universal condemnation by the peoples of the nations.

"It is now for all peoples to redouble their efforts to preserve the world from war and prevent the discoveries of science being used for the destruction of humanity."

Here is a massive work, presenting minute details of extensive entomological and biological reports on the various insects and voles dropped, as well as the various sorts of bombs in which they had been contained; also infected leaves, feathers, corn grains and cotton balls. Details are also given of autopsies on several of the victims. The whole volume is copiously illustrated.

Testimonies and questioning of captured intelligence agents and airmen leave no doubt at all that these men are speaking the truth.

The fact that no epidemics resulted is due to the splendid cooperation between health authorities and the people. Since liberation, China has been the most health-conscious of nations; a never-ending campaign of cleanliness and inoculations has been in progress. As the Report goes on to state, "When confronted with bacteriological warfare, or even the suspicion of it, the peasant masses of China knew exactly what to do, and did it without the least confusion or panic. The Commission was able to visualize, through personal contact with a large number of witnesses from many parts of the Chinese countryside, the disciplined action of hundreds, indeed thousands, of ordinary folk, guided by instructions from the central and regional Ministries of Health, combing their fields and streets to collect and destroy everything which issued from containers arriving from the air.

"The hygienic progress in China today constitutes the active execution of measures more or less vainly urged by successive international health organizations. The achievement of so much progress in so short a time would not have been possible if the Chinese government had not been able to count upon the unconditional support of all classes of the population. Peasants and factory workers, scholars and religious groups, have approved its aims and done their best to a achieve them."

But what of the thought-processes of the perpetrators of this viciousness of bacterial warfare? How immeasurably much time and energy went into thinking up these diabolical schemes! There is, for instance, the matter of the clams. The Americans accurately destroyed the purification plant adjacent to a pumping-station, leaving the pumps intact. The plan was to contaminate the water; for this infected clams were to be used. Why salt-water clams in fresh water? Because "Evidence of much interest not only reminded the Commission that the cholera vibrio is a halopilic organism, but revealed the existence in the Japanese literature of researches which had shown the marine lamelli-branch molluscs to be suited as media for its growth. This provided the last link in the reconstruction of the plan for this kind of bacteriological warfare. During their slow osmotic death in fresh water the molluscs would serve as natural culture-vessels for the cholera vibrios, liberating them at their death to contaminate the drinking-water for a period likely to be of the order of 30 days."

But alas for the spread of the American Way Of Life, which in this case would have been the American Way Of Death! The clams missed their mark and fell on dry land, and the only victims were a young couple who, impoverished by war devastation, had the imprudence to eat some of the clams which had been intended as the vehicles of contamination.

The Report is presented without editorial comment. One can think up his own editorial comment as he goes along. Consider the section on plant blights. What is to be one's opinion of American scientists who do their utmost to cultivate cerospa sojina, to destroy the soybean crop of innocent farmers around on the other side of the planet?

But what really fills one with loathing and horror is the details of the life history of various insects employed. Many of these germinate in human excrement. Surely history offers no more revolting spectacle than that of American men of science, carefully saving their own feces—and probably collecting more from friends-in order to breed insects to be infected with loathsome disease and dropped on unoffending populations.

NEW CHINA, published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1952. 165 pages. Obtainable at Guozi Shudian, Peking, ¥ 90,000

PUBLISHED last fall to celebrate the Asian and Pacific Regions Peace Conference in Peking, "New China" is a picture report on developments since the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. With photographs it tells how the nation's more than 475,000,000 people are restoring, improving and developing the economic and cultural rebuilding of this country.

Full page photographs are accompanied by a brief English text detailing the accomplishments of the past three years. Opening with several pages of photographs depicting the natural and man-made beauties of China, whose territory is almost as large as the whole of Europe, the volume goes on to portray in pictures the various aspects which go into the making of new China—workers and the new modern factories; peasants in mutual-aid teams and on state farms, construction of railroads, flood control projects and harbors; national minorities; education for young and old; workers' housing, resorts and sanatoriums; nurseries; athletic activities; theater and movies; and many others.

Interspersed with the photographs are a number of pages in color of woodcuts and scenes from Chinese operas famous through the ages, which add to the general attractiveness and content of the book.

The accompanying text contains facts and figures, supplementing the photographs, which help give the reader an insight into the vast construction taking place in China. For example, "in 30 years' time the existing 270,000,000 hectares of denuded hills and land will be reduced by 50 percent . . ." and forest area will be extended "from the present five percent to 20 percent of the nation's territory."

"China has rich oil deposits. The output of crude oil in 1951 was 70 percent greater than in 1949. In the same period, gasoline production increased by 50 percent, and kerosene production by 40 percent . . . The mileage of highways open for traffic has increased from 16,000 kilometers to over 100,000 kilometers . . . China has 201 institutions for higher education, 94 percent more than in 1936 . . ." and attendance has increased by "315 percent."

However, "New China" is basically a picture report on the first three years of a nation which is experiencing an all round renaissance. Attractively bound and printed on heavy art paper, this is a welcome contribution by the Foreign Language Press and the monthly magazine "China Pictorial," whose combined efforts have added to the material in English for people wanting facts about new China.

Report to Readers

IN recent months we have reported the doings of the office editorial staff, but so far have not mentioned the work of the Review's contributing editors who backstop the editors and provide a large part of the material for each issue.

A number, like C. Y. W. Meng, who works in the research department of a Shanghai bank, are real "old timers," having written for the past 15 or more years. Quite a few first began to contribute after the end of the Pacific War, while some of our most active correspondents are "brand new," having felt the urge to write only after the defeat of the Kuomintang and the resulting upsurge which has swept the country.

Usually about 30 of our contributors are active at any given time and it keeps us hopping to maintain close contact with them. This is particularly true in the case of some who report from the more outlying areas, 1,000 or more miles from Shanghai. Mail to Joan Hinton, for instance, who works on a livestock improvement farm up on the borders of Inner Mongolia, has to go by train, truck and pack animal, taking something more than a month each way.

It is thus inevitable that letters cross and that occasionally something approaching a state of desperation reigns in the office when two, three or maybe even four or five correspondents write in telling us that they are starting work on the same article!

This invariably happens when each national movement (such as land reform, rounding up Kuomintang agents, etc.) sweeps the country. On such occasions, we now know from experience, 99.9 percent of our contributors will tear their scheduled articles out of their typewriters and begin to write about the movement. This naturally produces a few gray hairs as the mailman arrives day after day with a new article on, say, the nation-wide sanitation campaign while we wonder just what in thunder we can put in the next issue.

Of course, we really can't complain too much since this gives us practically nation-wide, eye-witness coverage on

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major events. Sometimes, it is particularly valuable, as was the case during the San Fan Wu Fan movement—a campaign against tax evasion, cheating, bureaucracy, etc. This movement was deliberately misinterpreted by the Western press as a drive to wipe out private businessmen, terrorize government officials, squeeze money from the public, and so on. Having accounts from a dozen or more different regions gave us the overall picture and helped us greatly in putting together an informative report on the movement.

Strangely enough, we have never met many of our correspondents, especially those off the beaten track of the main cities and towns, but we have built up such an extensive correspondence with most that we feel we know them better than some of our nearer at hand acquaintances. They write and tell us all about themselves and their families and their work, ask innumerable questions about us and the office, ask for guidance on what English-language publications they should read and—above all—question us closely on the usage of English.

As is the case with most newspapermen, we scarcely have nodding acquaintance with anything more complicated than a comma so are often hard pressed when correspondents and readers slip us sharp questions on the finer points of grammar. Most have studied their English diligently and can diagram a sentence about as easily as they write a string of their own complicated Chinese characters. Not infrequently they get us in a corner by sending in a long list of grammaticial rules and pointing out that each was violated once or more in the last issue. (The editors' editorials usually take the worst beating.)

Review contributor Dr. H. C. Huang (left) with British POW Peter Rowley. Photo was taken while Dr. Huang was serving at a POW camp hospital in North Korea.

Street scene in Lhasa, capital of Tibet. Photo was one of several sent in by P. Y. Wang to illustrate his report from Lhasa which will appear in next month's Review.

On the other hand, we get our licks in, too, since a number of our correspondents are inveterate translators and ply us with questions about colloquial and slang expressions. This has been particularly true during the past three years as there has been a new interest in progressive foreign books published in England and America and many translations of the works of novelists such as Howard Fast have been made.

Every now and then we lose touch with a correspondent for so long that we begin to wonder what's happened. In the days when the Kuomintang ran the country and the jails were filled with those incautious enough to criticize the government openly, we always feared the worst. Today, while we don't have to worry on that score, we sometimes still get a bit uneasy when we don't hear for a long time.

We had this experience with Dr. H. C. Huang, who fell silent for about three months while he was serving with the Chinese Volunteers in Korea. At the time, he was attached to a hospital at one of the prisoner-of-war camps and his silence coincided with a period of heavy bombings of POW camps by American planes. Dr. Huang, incidentally, has just returned from about a year and a half in Korea, dropping in at the office when passing through Shanghai on his way back to Fukien where he had been working before he went to Korea.

He has now picked up where he left off and recently wrote telling us the experiences of his medical team visiting one of the old liberated areas in the Fukien mountains. This area, liberated for a short period in the early 'thirties, was later reoccupied by Chiang Kai-shek's troops who attempted to root out disaffection and secure revenge by burning out villages and killing as many people as they could lay hands on.

Poor to begin with, the district has still not fully recovered from the terrible destruction. Therefore, the peo-

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ple's government has been paying special attention to the region since the Kuomintang was driven out, granting food and other subsidies, sending in medical teams, etc.

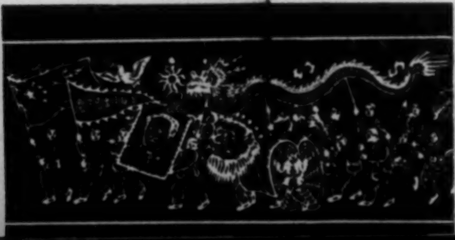
Another contributor who has "disappeared" a couple of times is P. Y. Wang. A self-educated school teacher, Mr. Wang first began writing from a small town in Shensi right after we resumed publication following the conclusion of the Pacific War. In the beginning, he sent in short bits of news about his town. At this time he was pretty much "non-political" in his outlook, just reporting the local doings. As conditions deteriorated and as the Kuomintang administration became more corrupt and venal, he duly chronicled it all.

However, like some 500,000,000 of his fellow citizens, he gradually came to the conclusion that nothing good could come out of the Kuomintang and, finally adopting a "political" viewpoint, decided that it must be done away with.

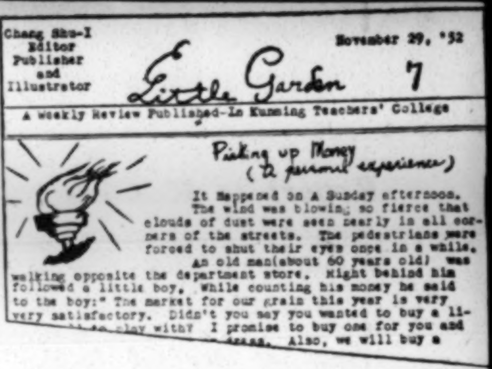
One day he wrote that he would be leaving his native town but would write again when he got settled, adding that perhaps we might "guess" where he was going.

It was not difficult for us to "guess" that Mr. Wang was planning to attempt the difficult and dangerous journey through the Kuomintang lines to the liberated areas, as many other young Chinese were doing the same thing in those days. Meanwhile, most of our correspondents who were staying put were finding it necessary to build up a whole string of pen names, some considering it wise to put a new name on each article.

Then, in 1949, after Chiang's troops were driven out of Shanghai, Mr. Wang wrote from Peking. Now working in one of the new government news bureaus, he wrote fairly regularly until about a year ago when he told us he was being reassigned and would write again when he "got settled." Several months passed and then we heard that he was at last "settled," this time in Lhasa, capital city of



This paper cut-out, which we used as a back cover design for the July 1952 issue, was sent in by Chang Shu-chi, our contributor in Kaifeng, who spotted it in a local publication and figured we'd like it.



Chang Shu-I
Editor
Publisher
and
Illustrator

Little Garden

7

November 29, '52

A Weekly Review Published In Kunming Teachers' College

Picking up Money
(A personal experience)

It Happened on A Sunday afternoon. The wind was blowing so fierce that clouds of dust were seen nearly in all corners of the streets. The pedestrians were forced to shut their eyes once in a while.

An old man(about 60 years old) was walking opposite the department store. Right behind him followed a little boy. While counting his money he said to the boy:" The market for our grain this year is very very satisfactory. Didn't you say you wanted to buy a li-

to play with? I promise to buy one for you and

Also, we will buy a

Part of the front page from Kunming University student Chang Shu-i's weekly "paper," which he types out as part of his extra-curricular study of English.

Tibet! Just this past week a "Letter from Lhasa" arrived, too late for this issue but we'll run it next month.

While we have always depended upon our contributors, today we rely upon them ever more heavily. In the old days most of the "news" was made in Shanghai and the other coastal cities and was relatively easy to cover. The *Review* in those years was mainly a running commentary on the steady deterioration of the country under Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang government.

Today the news is of reconstruction and construction—of new factories, schools, harbors, railways, theaters, of the eradication of the poverty and misery which have been a part of life in China for as long as history knows, of reforms in society which are rapidly changing the mores and attitudes of half a billion people.

In attempting to cover this 20th century renaissance in a country probably as ancient as Egypt and about as large as the United States and Mexico combined, we need plenty of help and it is our contributors who supply it.

DURING the past three years we have noted with satisfaction the trend toward efficiency and orderliness in the new China. On a number of occasions when some new regulation aimed at rationalizing taxes, government procedure or some other similar matter was announced, we remarked that we'd been wondering if the government wouldn't do this before long.

Now, it seems, the efficiency movement has caught up with us and, far from complacently nodding in a know-it-all fashion, we're slightly red about the ears. For some time the postoffice has been acting as a wholesale distributor and subscription agent for magazines and newspapers inside

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China. Last month we discussed with them the possibilities of their handling our domestic circulation.

While quite pleased to pick up a new client, they made it plain that they would have no truck with our distribution system or ideas of distribution, both of which they obviously considered somewhat antediluvian. With the postoffice handling circulation, the man said, we would know exactly how many copies of each issue to print. "In the future," he continued, "you'll not waste money by over-printing nor disappoint readers by under-printing. After we've handled a few issues, we'll know down to the last copy how many you need to print each month."

Figuring that we better get in on this efficiency movement ourselves, we're turning over all domestic circulation to the postoffice so readers in China from now on will subscribe through their postmen.

When we were working out final details and the postoffice representative was emphasizing that *all* copies were to be handled by them, we suddenly remembered that quite a few people drop by the office to pick up their copies each month. We suppose that we just haven't caught up with the times but we just couldn't visualize a magazine office which didn't have its own publication on sale. Apparently used to the crotchets of editors, the representative solved the impasse by appointing us as sub-agents for the sale of single copies so nearby readers who wish may still pop in and pick up their copies!

Circulation abroad, however, we are still handling ourselves. Ironically, so far as foreign circulation goes, our main problem in a number of countries — notably in the United States—is with the postoffice. Unlike the Chinese postoffice which seeks to expand the circulation of newspapers and magazines, the US postoffice today seeks to limit it, withholding and destroying any publication which it considers undesirable for the American people to read, once again bringing up the question of just who has placed the "bamboo curtain" around whom.

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